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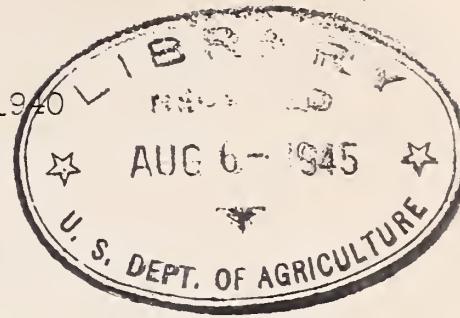


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Release:  
July 10, 1940  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CROP SUMMARY FOR UNITED STATES AS OF JULY 1, 1940 ✓



CORN

Acreage for harvest.....86,306,000 Acres  
Indicated yield per acre.....28.0... Bushels  
Indicated production.....2,415,998,000 Bushels  
Stocks on farms.....36.5... Percent of last year's crop  
Stocks on farms.....862,474,000 Bushels

ALL WHEAT

Acreage for harvest.....52,680,000 Acres  
Indicated yield per acre.....13.8... Bushels  
Indicated production.....728,644,000 Bushels  
Stocks on farms (old crop).....11.3... Percent of last year's crop  
Stocks on farms ( " " ).....85,521,000 Bushels

WINTER WHEAT

Acreage for harvest.....34,922,000 Acres  
Indicated yield per acre.....15.0... Bushels  
Indicated production.....523,990,000 Bushels

ALL SPRING WHEAT

Acreage for harvest.....17,758,000 Acres  
Indicated yield per acre.....11.5... Bushels  
Indicated production.....204,654,000 Bushels

DURUM WHEAT

Acreage for harvest.....3,330,000 Acres  
Indicated yield per acre.....10.5... Bushels  
Indicated production.....34,954,000 Bushels

OTHER SPRING WHEAT

Acreage for harvest.....14,428,000 Acres  
Indicated yield per acre.....11.8... Bushels  
Indicated production.....169,700,000 Bushels

OATS

Acreage for harvest.....34,585,000 Acres  
Indicated yield per acre.....29.8... Bushels  
Indicated production.....1,031,622,000 Bushels  
Stocks on farms.....15.3... Percent of last year's crop  
Stocks on farms.....143,741,000 Bushels



GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1940

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			1940 Percent of 1939	
	Harvested		For harvest, 1940		
	Average 1929-38	1939			
Corn, all.....	98,986	88,803	86,306	97.2	
Wheat, all.....	56,869	53,696	52,680	98.1	
Winter.....	39,453	37,802	34,922	92.4	
All spring.....	17,416	15,894	17,758	111.7	
Durum.....	3,035	3,066	3,330	108.6	
Other spring.....	14,381	12,828	14,428	112.5	
Oats.....	37,005	33,070	34,585	104.6	
Barley.....	10,795	12,600	13,290	105.5	
Rye.....	3,250	3,811	3,086	81.0	
Flaxseed.....	1,868	2,284	3,168	138.7	
Rice.....	924	1,039	1,095	105.4	
Cotton.....	34,929	24,683	25,077	101.6	
Hay, all tame.....	55,808	58,347	60,573	103.8	
Hay, wild.....	12,019	10,898	10,978	100.7	
Hay, clover and timothy *.....	23,263	20,828	21,768	104.5	
Hay, alfalfa.....	12,678	13,494	13,838	102.5	
Beans, dry edible.....	1,737	1,554	1,751	112.7	
Soybeans *.....	4,756	9,023	10,286	114.0	
Cowpeas *.....	2,476	2,923	3,059	104.7	
Peanuts *.....	1,872	2,410	2,493	103.4	
Velvetbeans *.....	107	161	167	103.7	
Potatoes.....	3,296	3,027	3,087	102.0	
Sweetpotatoes.....	860	862	797	92.5	
Tobacco.....	1,674	2,014	1,437	71.3	
Sorgo for sirup.....	216	180	190	105.6	
Sugarcane for sugar.....	249	277	288	104.0	
Sugarcane for sirup.....	133	145	123	84.8	
Sugar beets.....	792	917	913	99.6	
Hops.....	29	31	33	105.5	
Total (excl. dupl.)....	324,309	304,489	306,711	100.7	

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1929-38		1939		1940	
	Percent *	1,000 bushels	Percent *	1,000 bushels	Percent *	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain.....	20.1	411,942	36.9	849,765	36.5	862,474
Oats.....	14.5	154,595	17.6	187,713	15.3	143,741
Wheat (old crop).....	7.4	55,165	9.7	90,372	11.3	85,521

\* Acreage in cultivation July 1.

\* Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

\* Grown alone for all purposes.

\* Percent of previous year's crop.

## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1940

(Continued)

## UNITED STATES

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average 1929-38	1939	Indicated July 1, 1940	Average 1929-38	1939	Indicated June 1, 1940
			1940			1940
Corn, all.....bu.	23.2	29.5	28.0	2,299,342	2,619,137	---
Wheat, all....."	13.2	14.1	13.8	754,685	754,971	---
Winter....."	14.3	14.9	15.0	571,067	563,431	488,858
All spring....."	10.4	12.1	11.5	183,619	191,540	---
Durum....."	9.1	11.2	10.5	29,619	34,360	---
Other spring....."	10.6	12.3	11.8	154,000	157,180	---
Oats....."	27.4	28.3	29.8	1,024,852	937,215	---
Barley....."	20.6	21.9	21.6	225,486	276,298	---
Rye....."	11.4	10.3	11.9	38,095	39,249	38,640
Flaxseed....."	6.0	8.9	9.1	10,846	20,330	---
Rice....."	47.9	50.3	49.6	44,254	52,306	---
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.25	1.30	1.41	69,650	75,726	---
Hay, wild....."	.76	.81	.81	9,298	8,800	---
Hay, clover and timothy....."	1.12	1.14	1.32	26,030	23,640	---
Hay, alfalfa....."	1.94	2.00	2.20	24,597	27,035	---
Beans, dry edible 100-lb. bag	2 759	2 898	2 806	13,086	13,962	---
Potatoes.....bu.	111.5	120.3	120.3	366,949	364,016	---
Sweetpotatoes....."	84.6	84.3	86.3	72,456	72,679	---
Tobacco.....lb.	816	918	899	1,360,661	1,848,654	1,291,685
Sugarcane for sugar.....ton	17.4	22.4	20.4	4,439	6,197	---
Sugar beets....."	11.3	11.7	11.0	8,937	10,773	---
Hops.....lb.	1,184	1,270	1,219	2 34,310	2 39,380	---
	Condition July 1					
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.			
Apples 4.....	56	64	59	---	---	---
Peaches, total crop bu.	58	69	60	2 52,723	2 60,822	52,012
Pears, total crop...."	59	63	65	2 26,333	2 31,047	30,853
Grapes 5.....ton	78	85	78	2 2,220	2,526	---
Pasture.....	73	78	83	---	---	---
Peanuts.....	73	73	80	---	---	---

\* Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

† Pounds.

‡ Includes some quantities not harvested.

§ Condition on July 1 in States having commercial production.

¶ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

APPROVED:

*John Wallace*

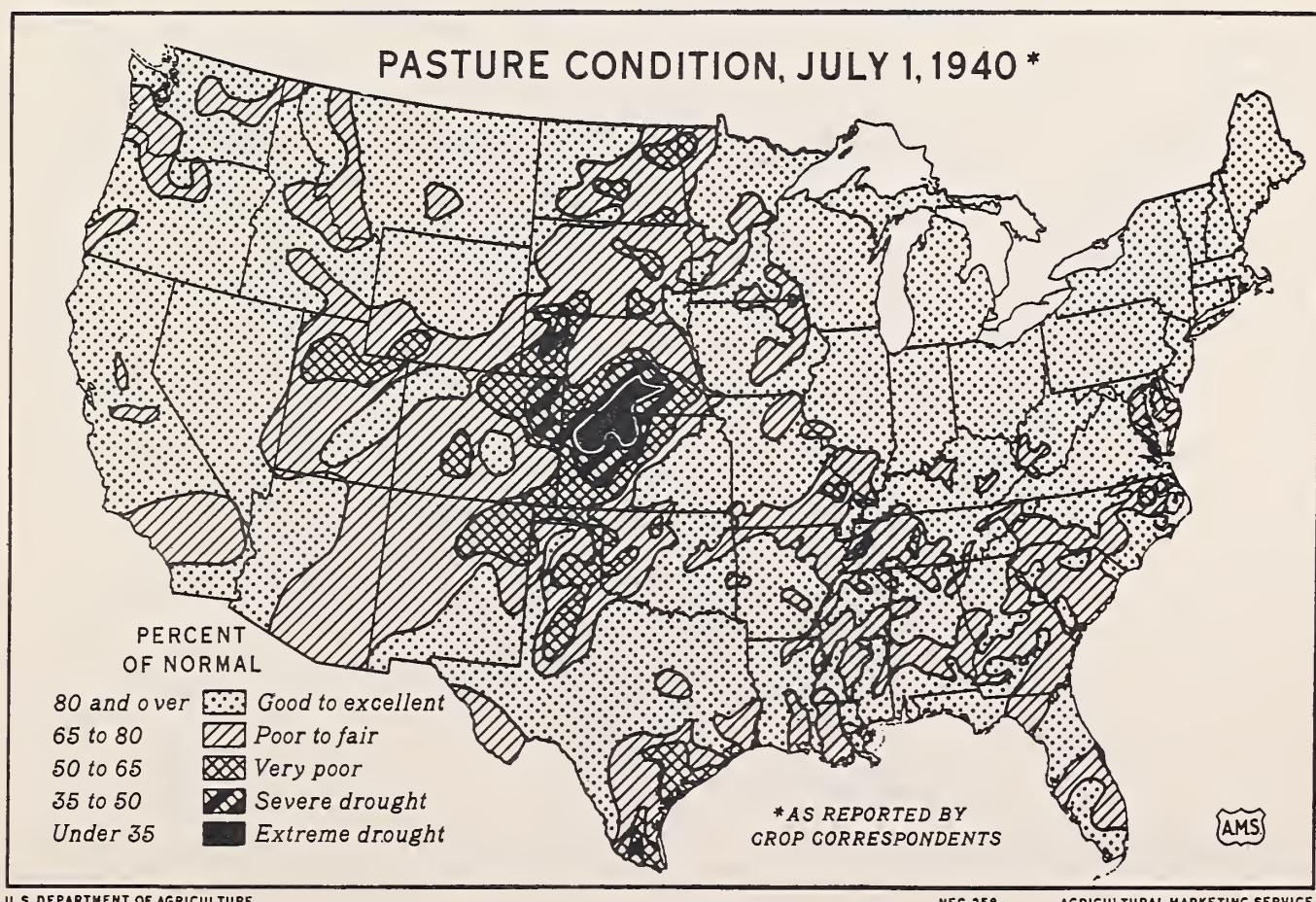
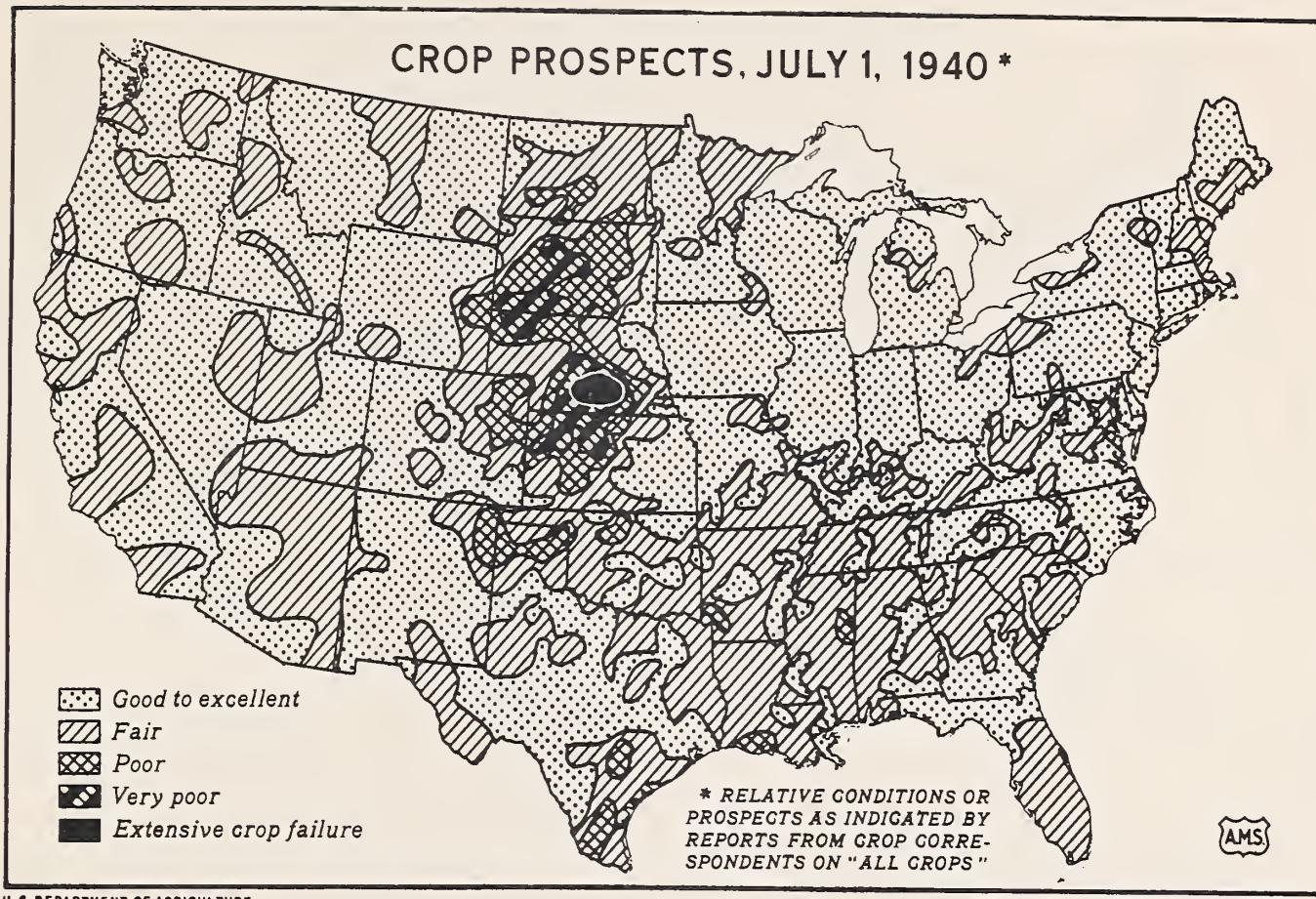
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Crop Reporting Board:

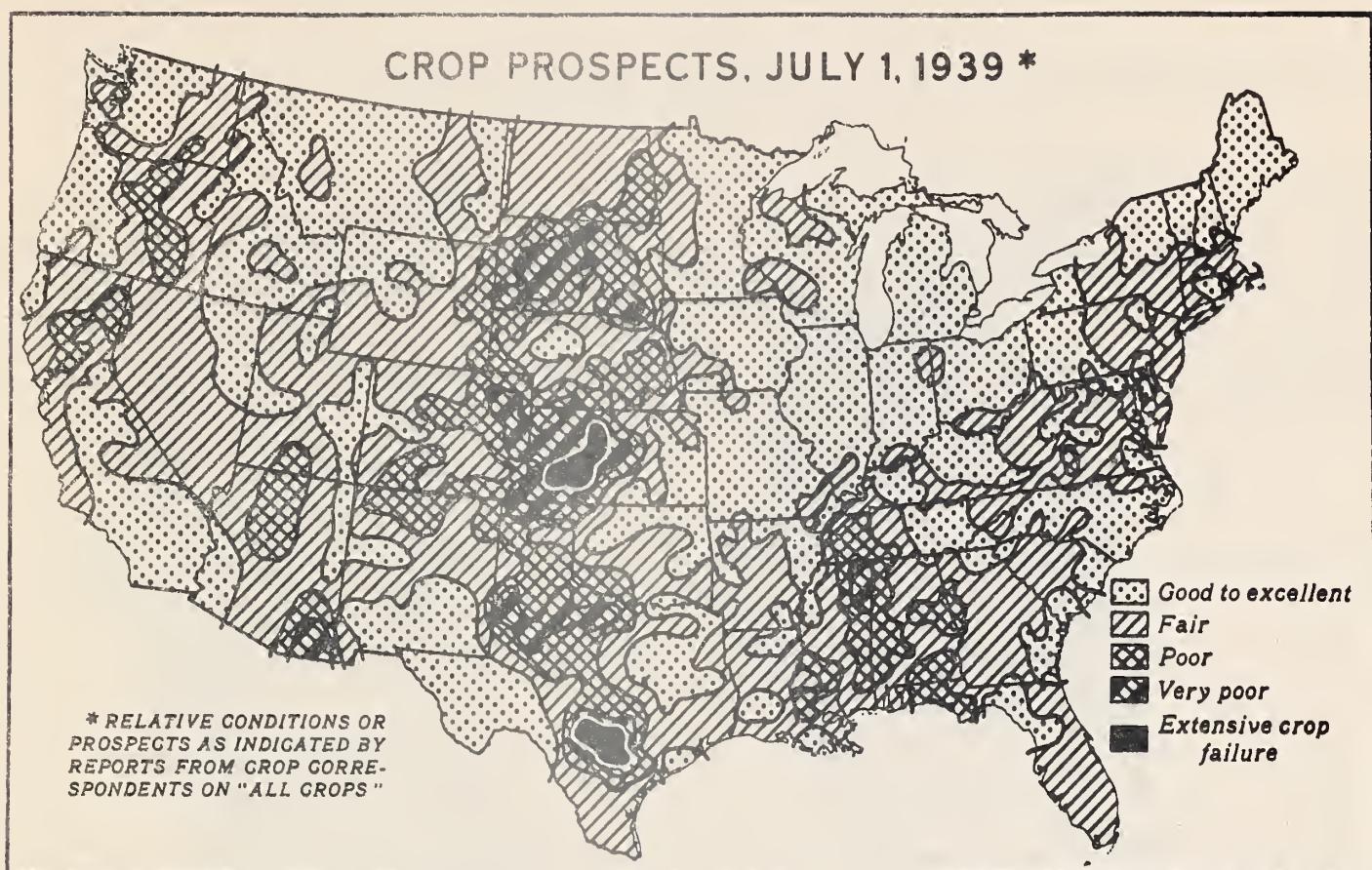
W. F. Callander, Chairman,

L. H. Wiland, Secretary.

Joseph A. Becker, J. A. Ewing,  
John B. Shepard, C. G. Carpenter,  
R. K. Smith, W. H. Ebling,  
R. Royston, E. L. Gasteiger,  
J. H. Peters, John S. Dennee.

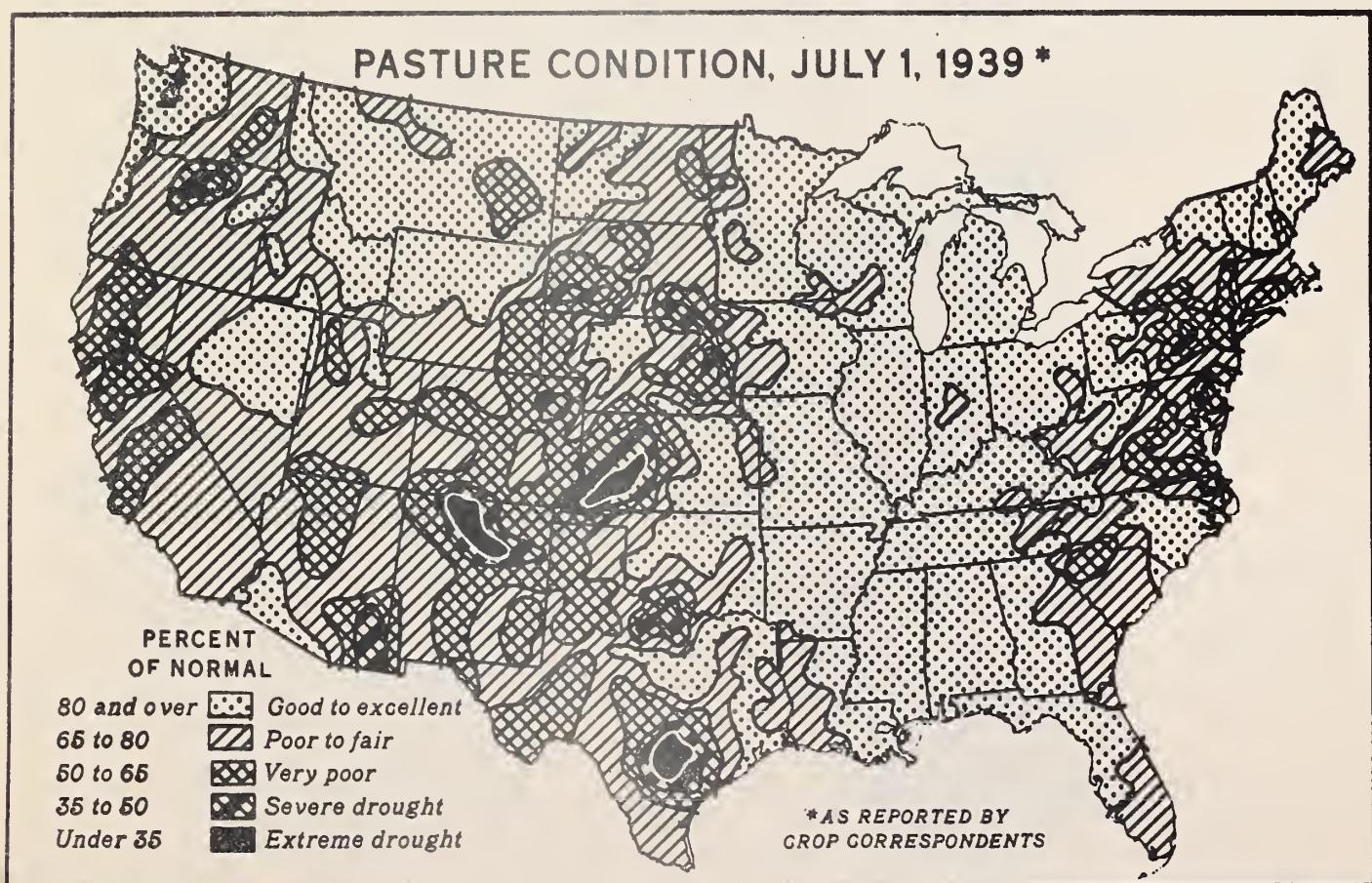






U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 261 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

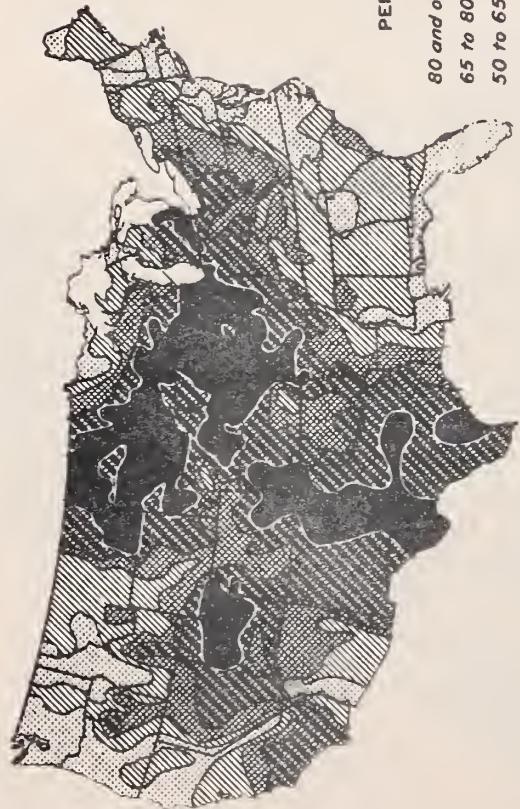


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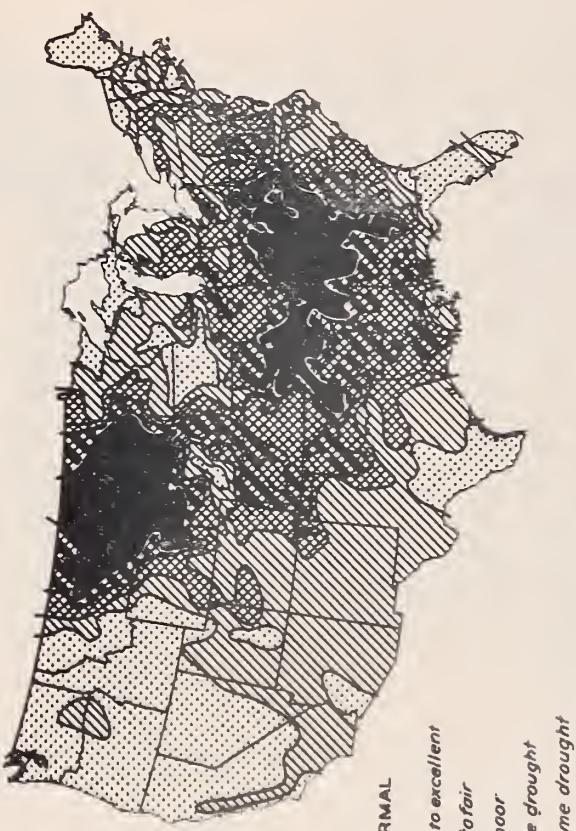
NEG. 260 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE CONDITION \*

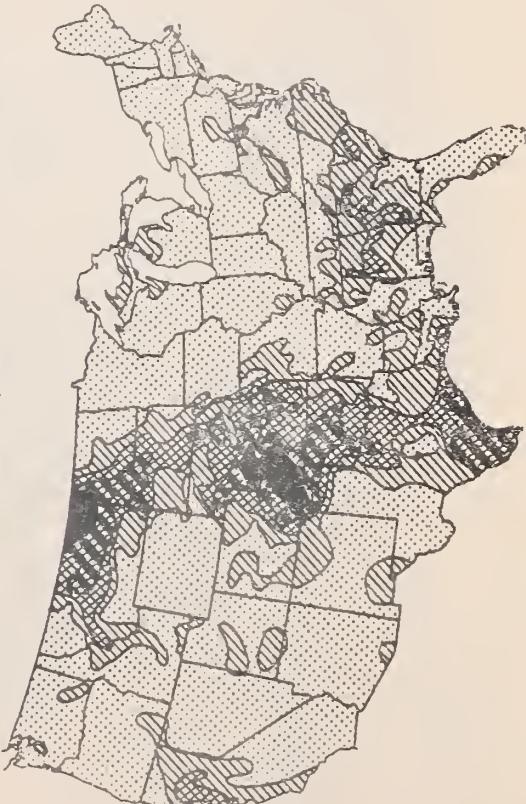
JULY 1, 1934



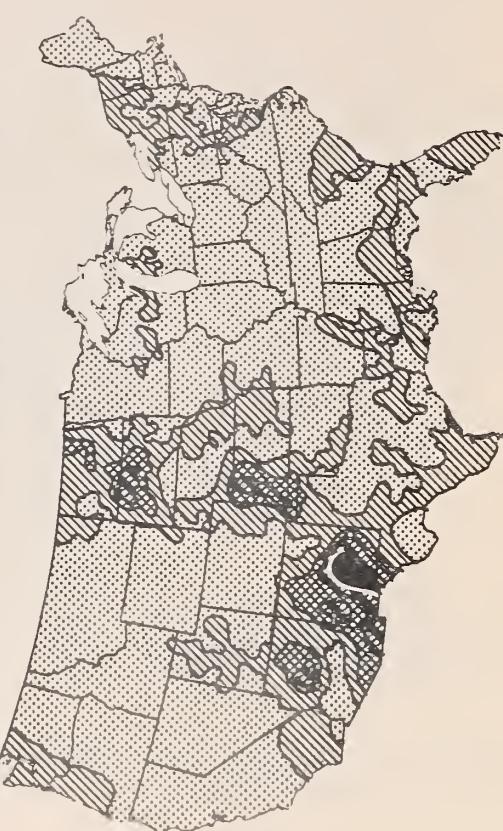
JULY 1, 1936



JULY 1, 1937



JULY 1, 1938



\* AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of  
July 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1940

Crops have made a good start and better-than-average yields are indicated by July 1 conditions, the Crop Reporting Board states. Reports on July 1 crop prospects average substantially higher than on the same date last year and nearly as high as two years ago; but yields are not expected to be as high as in those years—1938 and 1939—unless the weather during the growing season after July 1 should be equally as favorable. During the first 10 days of July rainfall has been reported to be deficient in most of the area from Illinois westward, and a large part of the South reports too much rain.

With the good yields now in prospect, total crop production is expected to be fully up to the average of the pre-drought years, and only slightly below production last year. But total crop production will not be as much above average as yields per acre because of the small acreage of crops being grown. After making an allowance for late plantings, for average abandonment of cotton, and for loss of other crops, the acreage to be harvested is expected to be only about 2 percent above the small acreage of last year and 3 percent below the average of the last 10 years—a period that includes the great droughts of 1934 and 1936. The acreage planted for harvest appears to be the fourth smallest since 1915. Potential crop production is also lessened by the reduction in the acreage planted to cotton and corn and the substitution of hay and legume crops of lower value per acre.

While crop production has not been increasing in proportion to population, requirements and markets are changing, and stocks of some commodities are so large that supplies of major products are expected to be ample. Present indications are that the production of the various crops this year will give a well-balanced total that will permit utilization of some of the reserves on hand and add little to farm stocks, except hay.

Wheat production—estimated at 729 million bushels—will be a little below average, but with a larger than usual carryover on farms from last year there will be about the usual supply. Production of rye and beans is expected to be about average, and substantially larger-than-average crops of rice, sugar, and peanuts are in prospect. There will be about an average supply of potatoes and sweet-potatoes and somewhat more than the usual per capita production of fruits and commercial vegetables.

Tobacco production will probably be 30 percent below last year's record crop but only 5 percent below average. Flaxseed was planted on a greatly increased acreage and shows good yield prospects. The July 1 indications point to a crop of nearly 29 million bushels—more than double average production. The acreage in soybeans has also been increased—by more than a million acres, or 14 percent—and a large crop is probable.

Feed grain production still depends largely upon how favorable the weather is for corn, but judging from conditions on July 1, the combined production of corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums should be about 94 million tons, or about 3 percent below production in 1938 and 1939. As reductions in the numbers of hogs and chickens are expected to reduce the total units of grain-consuming livestock on the farms about 4 percent during the current year, the prospective production of feed grains would provide the usual utilization of grain per unit without drawing on the large reserves of feed grains now on the farms.

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The hay crop will be outstanding--probably the largest since 1927. In addition, there will probably be a record acreage and possibly a record tonnage of sweet sorghum cane cut for forage. Although the carry-over of old hay is about normal in contrast to the record high stocks of a year ago, and a wide-spread tendency to raise more cattle and sheep is expected to increase the units of hay-consuming livestock about 2 percent during 1940, the supply of hay will be sufficient to permit both liberal feeding next winter and a larger-than-average carry-over next spring.

Farm pastures and western ranges average better than in most of the last 10 years, and were reported fair to excellent in nearly all areas except portions of the Great Plains. Extreme drought conditions are reported from a block of about 25 counties in Nebraska and Kansas, and ranges in much of the West except parts of Montana, Texas and Wyoming, and local areas elsewhere, dried and cured rapidly during the hot dry weather of June and early July. Nevertheless, there appears to be plenty of pasturage for livestock in nearly all parts of the country. Pastures are particularly good in the important northern dairy area from Wisconsin eastward.

A larger-than-average production of the major fruit and nut crops is in prospect for the 1940-41 season, though combined production is expected to be smaller than last year. Larger crops of pears, plums, and citrus fruits are expected to be more than offset by smaller production of commercial apples, peaches, grapes, cherries, prunes, apricots, walnuts and almonds. Citrus crops from the 1940 bloom developed under favorable conditions in all important areas, and it now seems likely that total production may approach the record 1938-39 crop.

Commercial vegetable crops in areas that supply markets during July show an increase of 13 percent over last year's production. The increase is also 13 percent over the average of the past 10 years. Marked increases are looked for in the production of cantaloups, tomatoes, and watermelons. Lima beans, beets, carrots, sweet corn, lettuce, onions, peppers, and spinach are also expected to be available in larger quantities than a year ago. But lighter supplies of cabbage, celery, cucumbers, eggplant and peas are indicated.

Northern areas that will begin harvesting vegetables in August show increased acreages of late cabbage, late cantaloups, cauliflower, cucumbers, peppers, and tomatoes. Acreages of intermediate cantaloups that will be ready for harvest the last part of July, and late onions, are reported to be smaller than last year.

The 1940 acreage of vegetable crops for canning and processing is about 20 percent larger than in 1939 and almost 11 percent above the average of the past 10 years.

A review of the acreages in crops this year shows some important shifts between crops. The harvested acreages of oats and barley, and probably of grain sorghums, will be larger than they were last year, but the acreage of corn shows a further reduction of nearly 3 percent. The total acreage of these feed grains, though slightly higher than in 1939 and higher than in the two drought years, 1934 and 1936, is 7 percent below the 20-year average, and the third lowest during the last 30 years. There will be smaller acreages of winter wheat and rye than were harvested last year, but more spring wheat, and a little more rice. With flaxseed increased to more than 3 million acres, the total acreage in all grains and flaxseed will be about the same as a year ago.

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Potatoes show nearly a 2 percent increase and sweetpotatoes an 8 percent decrease in acreage compared with last year, indicating about the same total acreage in the two crops. Tobacco shows a large reduction of 29 percent from last year's large acreage--a reduction of about half a million acres. Cotton, on the other hand, shows a 1.6 percent increase in plantings and with average abandonment, the increase at harvest time would be about half a million acres. Increases in the acreages of hay and forage crops and legumes appear to be general. With a 4 percent increase in tame hay, a 1 percent increase in wild hay, and a 27 percent increase intended in sweet sorghum cane for forage, these crops together show a 5 percent increase over last year's acreage and a record high total. Likewise, the 13 percent increase in beans, the 3 percent increase in peanuts (excluding interplanted), and the largely increased plantings of cowpeas and soybeans, and probably of velvet beans, make it seem probable that the combined acreages of these legume crops harvested will show an increase of more than 1 million acres, or more than 10 percent.

With conditions favorable in most areas the production of milk and eggs continued heavy through June. On July 1 milk production per cow and egg production per 100 hens were reported substantially above average and only about 1 percent below previous high records for the date.

WHEAT: A 1940 wheat crop of 728,644,000 bushels is indicated by the July report of condition and probable yield. This is 3.5 percent less than both last year's crop of 754,971,000 bushels and the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 754,685,000 bushels. The July 1 acreage for harvest of all wheat is 52,680,000 acres, a net decline from last year of approximately one million acres. There was an increase of nearly two million acres in spring wheat and a decrease of nearly three million acres in winter wheat.

The estimate of winter wheat production is 523,990,000 bushels, which is 7 percent lower than last year's crop of 563,431,000 bushels and about 8.5 percent below the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 571,067,000 bushels. This prospective production is being harvested on an estimated 34,922,000 acres, nearly 11 percent less than the average harvested acreage, but with an expected yield 5 percent above average.

Conditions were good for plant growth over most of the soft red winter wheat territory east of the Mississippi River, but rust and scab have developed and have reduced yield prospects considerably in the northern part of this section. However the indicated yields in most of the States east of the River are better than last year and above average. Yields at harvest also are above the yields expected a month ago over most of these States, excepting in Delaware, Maryland and Ohio, where scab damage is reported, and in Indiana and parts of Illinois where rust already has caused serious damage and further damage may occur to the late maturing wheat. In the Southern Great Plains States wheat has ripened and harvesting began unevenly and late. This increased the threat of rust damage.

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On the acreage that has been harvested yields and quality were generally good. In the area in Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma where the final outcome of the crop has been the most uncertain the continued improvement in the moisture situation and timely occurrence of the rains brought an increase in prospective production. In addition to somewhat higher yields per acre, the acreage for harvest has been increased. Much of this additional acreage earlier seemed destined to fail but it improved sufficiently during May and June to warrant harvesting. However, shortage of precipitation and water reserves during June lowered yields in the Northern Plains section, and in the Mountain and West Coast States, excepting Nevada.

Winter wheat yield per harvested acre is now placed at 15.0 bushels, compared with 14.9 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 14.3 bushels. The July 1 harvested acreage is 34,922,000 acres, compared with 37,802,000 acres harvested in 1939, and the 10-year average of 39,453,000 acres.

All spring wheat production (including durum) is estimated at 204,654,000 bushels. This compares with 191,540,000 bushels raised on a smaller acreage in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 183,619,000 bushels. Yields per acre are expected to exceed average in all the important spring wheat producing States.

Rainy, cold spring weather delayed seeding in much of the mid-west area, but apparently did not prevent farmers seeding up to their March intentions. In parts of the Dakotas the straw is short and heads have been damaged by drought and excessive heat during June. Grasshoppers have hatched in large numbers, but are late compared with small grain crops, so that little damage is anticipated from this source. The large proportion of rust resistant varieties has reduced the probability of widespread damage from rust this year. The seeded acreage of all spring wheat is estimated at 19,374,000 acres, 10.5 percent more than in 1939. July 1 conditions indicate an abandonment of 8.3 percent, leaving 17,758,000 acres for harvest. This is about 12 percent more than harvested last year and exceeds the 10-year average of 17,416,000 acres harvested by nearly 2 percent.

Production of durum wheat in 1940 is estimated at 34,954,000 bushels, compared with 34,360,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 29,619,000 bushels. Yields are forecast below last year, but well above average, particularly in North Dakota which has about four-fifths of the acreage and prospective production. The seeded acreage in 1940 was 3,564,000 acres, 11 percent above that of 1939, but 3 percent below the 10-year average. A loss of 6.6 percent of the seeded acreage, as indicated by July 1 conditions, would leave 3,330,000 acres for harvest, which is 9 percent more than harvested in 1939 and 10 percent above the 10-year harvested average of 3,035,000 acres.

Other spring wheat production will reach 169,700,000 bushels, on the basis of July 1 indications, compared with 157,180,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 154,000,000 bushels. Indicated yields per harvested acre, while below those of 1939 in Nebraska, North Dakota and most Western States, still exceed the 10-year average in most important spring wheat areas.

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An acreage of 15,810,000 acres was sown, which is 10.5 percent more than in 1939. July conditions indicate an abandonment of about 8.7 percent, which would leave 14,428,000 acres for harvest. This is about 12.5 percent above the 1939 harvested acreage, and approximates very closely the 10-year harvested average of 14,381,000 acres.

Stocks of old wheat on farms on July 1 are estimated at 85,521,000 bushels. This shows a little lower farm reserves than on July 1, 1939 when the farm stocks were 90,372,000 bushels, but considerably more than the 10-year (1929-38) average farm stocks of 55,165,000 bushels. The disappearance of wheat from farms since April 1 was above average, but did not equal the unusually heavy movement from farms during the April to July quarter last year. The heaviest movement from farms occurred in the northern Plains States that produce mostly hard red spring wheat and in the white wheat States of the Pacific Northwest. Disappearance of farm stocks was comparatively light in the soft red winter wheat States east of the Mississippi River, and in the southern Plains States with the exception of Oklahoma.

CORN: A corn crop of 2,415,998,000 bushels is indicated by July 1 conditions. This production would be about 8 percent shorter than the 1939 crop of 2,619,137,000 bushels but 5 percent larger than the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 2,299,342,000 bushels. July 1 prospects indicate a yield of 28.0 bushels per acre as compared with 29.5 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average yield per acre of 23.2 bushels per acre.

In the Corn Belt and the Northeastern States planting was delayed first by dry and later by wet weather with the result that most of the acreage in these sections of the country was planted 10 days to two weeks later than average. Insects and adverse weather caused more than the usual replanting. Wet weather from eastern Illinois through the Northeastern States prevented timely cultivation. The season to date has been cool and growth has been delayed. The cool weather has tempered the effects of continued shortage of moisture in the area comprising western Illinois, southern Iowa and northern Missouri. Chinch bugs are numerous in this area. Grasshoppers constitute a serious threat to the crop in South Dakota where infestation is centered in the main corn area of that State. The uneven prospects in the Corn Belt are offset to some extent by an increased acreage of hybrids which usually outyield open-pollinated varieties by 10 percent or more.

In most of the Southern and Western States indicated yields are above either last year or the 10-year average with some States reporting the best prospects in years.

The acreage of corn for harvest is estimated at 86,306,000 acres. This is a decrease of 2.8 percent from the 88,803,000 acres harvested in 1939 and is 12.8 percent below the 10-year (1929-38) harvested acreage of 98,986,000. It is the smallest harvested acreage since 1894 when 80,069,000 acres were harvested and when corn acreage was still being expanded on new lands. In the Corn Belt where an average of about 60 percent of the total acreage of the United States was harvested in the 10-year period 1929-38 and where 56 percent of the United States acreage is being grown this year, acreage changes vary from a decrease of 9 percent in Iowa and 7 percent in Illinois to slight increases in the Dakotas, Kansas, Wisconsin and Michigan. A reduction of 6 percent is shown for the entire Corn Belt. Acreage in the Northeastern States shows practically no change from 1939.

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Winter wheat yield per harvested acre is now placed at 15.0 bushels, compared with 14.9 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 14.3 bushels. The July 1 harvested acreage is 34,922,000 acres, compared with 37,802,000 acres harvested in 1939, and the 10-year average of 39,453,000 acres.

All spring wheat production (including durum) is estimated at 204,654,000 bushels. This compares with 191,540,000 bushels raised on a smaller acreage in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 183,619,000 bushels. Yields per acre are expected to exceed average in all the important spring wheat producing States.

Rainy, cold spring weather delayed seeding in much of the mid-west area, but apparently did not prevent farmers seeding up to their March intentions. In parts of the Dakotas the straw is short and heads have been damaged by drought and excessive heat during June. Grasshoppers have hatched in large numbers, but are late compared with small grain crops, so that little damage is anticipated from this source. The large proportion of rust resistant varieties has reduced the probability of widespread damage from rust this year. The seeded acreage of all spring wheat is estimated at 19,374,000 acres, 10.5 percent more than in 1939. July 1 conditions indicate an abandonment of 8.3 percent, leaving 17,758,000 acres for harvest. This is about 12 percent more than harvested last year and exceeds the 10-year average of 17,416,000 acres harvested by nearly 2 percent.

Production of durum wheat in 1940 is estimated at 34,954,000 bushels, compared with 34,360,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 29,619,000 bushels. Yields are forecast below last year, but well above average, particularly in North Dakota which has about four-fifths of the acreage and prospective production. The seeded acreage in 1940 was 3,564,000 acres, 11 percent above that of 1939, but 3 percent below the 10-year average. A loss of 6.6 percent of the seeded acreage, as indicated by July 1 conditions, would leave 3,330,000 acres for harvest, which is 9 percent more than harvested in 1939 and 10 percent above the 10-year harvested average of 3,035,000 acres.

Other spring wheat production will reach 169,700,000 bushels, on the basis of July 1 indications, compared with 157,180,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 154,000,000 bushels. Indicated yields per harvested acre, while below those of 1939 in Nebraska, North Dakota and most Western States, still exceed the 10-year average in most important spring wheat areas.

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1940

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

BARLEY: A barley crop of 287,377,000 bushels in 1940 is indicated on July 1. This production would be about 4 percent more than the 276,298,000 bushels produced in 1939, about 27 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average of 225,486,000 bushels, and has been exceeded only by the crops of 1928, 1930, and 1932.

Growing conditions have been favorable in most of the North Central States where more than 70 percent of the acreage is located, but less favorable in dry-land farming areas of the Western States. Most of the crop in the winter barley area was at or near the harvest stage on July 1 with good yields indicated. Chinch bugs in Iowa and grasshoppers in several West North Central States are menacing, but hatched too late to threaten greatly the crop.

A yield of 21.6 bushels per acre harvested is indicated by July 1 conditions. This is slightly below the 21.9 bushels per acre harvested in 1939, but exceeds the 10-year average of 20.6 bushels. Yields of winter barley are turning out better than expected.

The acreage seeded to barley was 14,779,000 acres, which exceeds the previous record set in 1939 by 1.6 percent and is nearly 17 percent above the 10-year average of 12,655,000 acres. With a loss of 10.1 percent of this acreage indicated by July 1 condition, 13,290,000 acres will be left for harvest, which is 5.5 percent more than in 1939, about 23 percent more than the 10-year average of 10,795,000 acres, and is exceeded only by the record of 13,526,000 acres in 1929.

While many States reduced their seeded acres of barley this year, among them such major States as Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, California, and others, increases in other major States such as the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas, as well as in States of normally smaller acreages, more than offset these reductions. Because of lateness of the planting season some shift in acreage toward barley has been apparent; furthermore, barley is apparently gaining favor as a feed crop in both old and new producing areas.

RYE: A crop of 36,848,000 bushels of rye is in prospect this year, compared with 39,249,000 bushels last year and the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 38,095,000 bushels. Although yield prospects declined during the past month in North Dakota, which has the largest rye acreage of any State, and in several other States to the west, the indicated yield for the entire country is still half a bushel above the 10-year average. The indicated yield of 11.9 bushels per acre this year compares with 10.3 bushels last year and 10-year average of 11.4 bushels.

The acreage for harvest in 1940 is 3,086,000 acres, which is 19 percent less than last year and 5 percent below the 10-year average. All of the States with large acreages show declines from a year ago. Both the acreage and production of rye this year are the lowest since 1936.

In some of the North Central States where rainfall has been heavy the straw is unusually large and some lodging has occurred. However, prospective yields in this area are well above average.

FLAXSEED: Production of 28,801,000 bushels of flaxseed in 1940 is indicated by the July 1 condition. This represents a substantial increase over the 20,330,000 bushels produced in 1939, more than doubles the 10-year (1929-38) average of 10,846,000 bushels and has been exceeded only in 1902 and 1924.

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The planted acreage of flax in 1940 is estimated at 3,458,000 acres, or 40 percent more than in 1939. After showing large increases in 1939, the important flax-growing States show further increases in acreage planted this year from 1 percent in Montana and 26 percent in Minnesota to 80 percent in South Dakota and 122 percent in Iowa. The minor States, with the exception of the 3 Pacific Northwest States, also show increases. The increase in planted acreage in 1940 is due partly to a recovery from the unusually low level in recent years prior to 1939, but largely to the fact that farmers participating in the A.A.A. program are taking advantage of the provision favoring the growing of flax and that yields and prices during the past two years have been encouraging.

Allowing for the probable abandonment indicated by July 1 condition, it appears that 3,168,000 acres will be harvested in 1940, which is 39 percent above the acreage harvested in 1939 and nearly 70 percent above the 10-year average of 1,868,000 acres. The indicated yield of 9.1 bushels per harvested acre on July 1 compares with 8.9 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 6.0 bushels.

The prospective yield compares favorably with the excellent yields obtained in 1939. In Michigan, Missouri, South Dakota, Idaho, Washington and Texas, indicated yields are slightly below those of 1939, but these States represent only about 11 percent of the seeded acreage. In Minnesota, North and South Dakota, where 78 percent of the seeded acreage is located, the crop is clean and in good condition, though grasshoppers present a threat in some sections and some late seeded acreage is susceptible to frost damage.

RICE: The growing condition of the rice crop on July 1 points to a production of 54,267,000 bushels. Production in 1939 was 52,306,000 bushels and the 10-year (1929-38) average production is 44,254,000 bushels. An average yield of 49.6 bushels per acre is indicated which compares with the yield in 1939 of 50.3 bushels and the 10-year average yield of 47.9 bushels.

The 1940 production in the Southern rice belt (Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas) is indicated at 46,007,000 bushels. In the 1939 season production was 43,306,000 bushels. The condition of the California crop on July 1 points to a production of 8,260,000 bushels, in comparison with 9,000,000 bushels produced at the harvest of 1939.

A gain of 5 percent, to 1,095,000 acres, is estimated in the total acreage for harvest in these four States. The area harvested for the 1939 crop was 1,039,000 acres. Acreage for harvest in the Southern rice belt is 977,000 acres, compared with 919,000 acres harvested in 1939, an increase of about 6 percent. The Arkansas acreage has been increased 15 percent above the acreage harvested in 1939, the Louisiana acreage about 2 percent, and the Texas acreage about 8 percent. In California acreage has been reduced about 2 percent.

Planting of the 1940 crop in the Southern rice belt was virtually completed at the end of the first week of June. Irrigation in the early-planted fields was general at that time, and the growing condition of the crop was as good as average. There are localities in the Louisiana rice belt in which the grass and weeds are bothering the crop, and the stands are not up to normal. Yet, on the whole, the prospect in Louisiana appears good for a satisfactory yield. Moderate rains in most of the Louisiana rice-producing area in early June proved beneficial by way of aiding germination. Later rains came in torrents in the Southwest, deluged the fields and canals, and did some damage to the growing rice. These heavy rains, however, flushed away all traces of salt and ended for the present the saltwater menace.

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Stands are reported to be better than average in Arkansas, except in the northern counties, where the weather is too dry for proper germination of the seed. The crop in Arkansas is not so grassy this season, but it is later than usual.

The condition of the Texas crop in all districts is very good. There is an abundant supply of water for irrigation, the fields are cleaner than usual, and very little insect infestation is noted.

Seeding of the California crop was completed about two weeks later than usual. Wet fields in April delayed seeding. Excessive rainfall in some of the Sacramento Valley counties caused spring floods and a reduction in plantings. The warm weather of June was very favorable and early fields, in particular, are making good growth.

HOPS: The acreage of hops in the Pacific Coast States for harvest in 1940 is estimated at 32,700 acres, which is almost 6 percent larger than the 31,000 acres harvested in 1939. Each of the three States has a larger acreage than last year. In the Yakima Valley, the chief hop-producing area in Washington, there has been considerable increase in acreage including new yards planted to seedless varieties. However, the bulk of production in that State continues to be "late clusters."

The condition of the crop on July 1 indicates a production of 39,868,000 pounds which is about 1 percent larger than the 1939 production. Yields are expected to be larger than average in Washington and smaller than average in Oregon and California. Prospects for hops in Oregon are less favorable than last year. Stands are irregular in all areas. Cold nights, dry weather, and wind have adversely affected the crop. Some downey mildew is reported in most areas and in some areas red spiders are just showing. Very few lice have been reported. Early fuggles are in bloom and are needing rain. Condition of the Washington hop crop is very satisfactory although the crop of fuggles in western Washington is beginning to need rain. Insect damage has been negligible. Strong winds have broken some of the young vines but these are expected to recover. The California crop started late and the July 1 condition is lower than usual for that date. Warm weather in June, however, favored the development of the crop, but considerable downey mildew infestation is reported in the coastal area. Crop prospects in the Sacramento Valley are relatively more favorable.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: Production of dry edible beans in 1940 is estimated to be 14,111,000 bags of 100 pounds each, 1 percent more than the harvest of 13,962,000 bags in 1939, and 8 percent more than the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 13,086,000 bags. The indicated acreage for harvest is 1,751,000 acres, an increase of 12.7 percent over the 1,554,000 acres in 1939, but less than 1 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average of 1,737,000 acres.

Planting in New England, New York, Michigan and Montana was delayed and prolonged by wet weather. There has been some loss of acreage in Michigan from excessive moisture and bean maggots, and there is danger that some plantings in these northern States may not mature before fall frosts. Heavy carryover and relatively low prices have had a tendency to limit the expansion in acreage in the Southwest. An increase in Baby Lima acreage in California is reported.

The New Mexico and Arizona crops were favored with June rains. Generally good stands and good growth are reported in the important areas in the Western States, with the exception of northern Colorado, where there is a shortage of irrigation water. The outlook for California Limas is excellent.

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**TOBACCO:** With the exception of 1932 and the two drought years of 1934 and 1936, the tobacco crop of 1,291,685,000 pounds indicated on July 1 this year is the smallest since 1927; about 30 percent less than was produced in 1939 and about 5 percent below the 10-year (1929-38) average production. A total of 1,437,300 acres of tobacco is now estimated for harvest in 1940, which is about 29 percent below last year's near record acreage of 2,014,500 acres. The 10-year (1929-38) average acreage of tobacco is 1,673,750 acres.

Much of the decrease in tobacco production is accounted for by the sharp reduction indicated July 1 in production of flue-cured tobacco. The prospect is for a flue-cured crop of about 676,645,000 pounds this season compared with 1,159,320,000 pounds produced in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 709,466,000 pounds. The 753,300 acres of flue-cured tobacco now estimated for harvest in 1940 is in marked contrast to last year's record acreage of 1,287,900 acres and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 907,180 acres. The decrease in the flue-cured acreage from last year of about 42 percent is distributed rather uniformly over the 4 types comprising this class of tobacco.

The production of fire-cured tobacco has been declining rather consistently for several years, but the estimated production of 95,807,000 pounds for this season is slightly above last year's crop of 95,604,000 pounds. However, it is about 71 percent of the 10-year average production of 134,470,000 pounds. The estimated acreage of fire-cured tobacco is 116,200 acres compared with 111,700 acres harvested in 1939 and the 10-year average of 169,720 acres.

A burley tobacco crop of 333,966,000 pounds is indicated for the 1940 season. This represents a decrease of about 15 percent from the 1939 burley crop but is somewhat larger than the 10-year average production. A decrease in burley acreage of about 12 percent is indicated, placing the 1940 estimated acreage at 380,800 acres compared with 432,200 in 1939 and the 10-year average of 404,050 acres.

July 1 indications point to a decrease of about 19 percent in the 1940 production of Maryland tobacco. The estimate is now 24,192,000 pounds compared with 29,796,000 pounds last year and the average production of 26,096,000 pounds. The estimated 1940 acreage of Maryland tobacco of 37,800 acres is only slightly less than the 38,200 acres harvested in 1939. The 10-year average acreage of this type of tobacco is 36,390 acres.

Prospects are for a dark air-cured tobacco crop of 42,062,000 pounds compared with last year's production of 43,287,000 pounds and the 10-year average of 43,389,000 pounds. The acreage of all dark tobacco is placed at 48,900 acres. Last year's dark tobacco acreage was 48,000 acres and the 10-year average is 52,900 acres.

Production of cigar tobacco this year is indicated at 119,013,000 pounds or about 5 percent less than the 1939 crop of 125,849,000 pounds, and approximately 4 percent less than the 10-year average production of 124,004,000 pounds. Most of the decrease is accounted for by the filler types which are down about 24 percent from last year. The binder types indicate an increase of about 3 percent while the wrapper class shows a decrease of approximately 10 percent. The acreage of all cigar tobacco this year is 100,300 acres compared with 96,500 acres in 1939 and the average of 102,950 acres.

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FRUIT AND NUT SUMMARY: On the basis of conditions on July 1, the combined production of the major fruit and nut crops during the 1940-41 season is indicated to be slightly smaller than during the past season (1939-40), but will be well above the 10-year (1929-38) average.

Although prospects for some fruit and nut crops declined slightly during June, growing conditions during the month were generally favorable in most important producing areas. The outlook for apples in the 38 States having commercial production declined somewhat; and prospective production of cherries is 3 percent less than indicated a month ago, while the California apricot crop is indicated to be 14 percent less than on June 1. Prospects for peaches, pears, and California plums, however, improved during the month, and indicated production of these crops is slightly higher than the June 1 forecasts. Citrus crops from the 1940 bloom developed under favorable conditions in nearly all important areas, and it now seems likely that total production of citrus fruits during the 1940-41 marketing season may approach the record 1938-39 crop.

On the basis of July 1 conditions, production of pears, plums, and citrus fruits is expected to be larger than last season, while the 1940 crops of peaches, grapes, cherries, prunes, apricots, walnuts and almonds will be smaller than production of these crops in 1939.

APPLES: The July 1 condition of apples in the 38 States having commercial production was 59 percent compared with 64 percent on July 1, 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average July 1 condition of 55 percent. Condition is above average in all geographic sections of the country except the South Central group of States.

In the North Atlantic States, trees in most commercial areas carried a heavy bloom but rains during the blooming period interfered with pollination to some extent. The set of fruit was, therefore, lighter than expected. In some areas the "June drop" was heavier than usual, and rainy weather has made it difficult for growers to carry out effective spray programs. In New York, crop prospects are reported better in the Hudson Valley than in Western New York. Nevertheless July 1 condition was reported above average in all these States.

In the North Central States prospects are somewhat variable. Cool and rainy weather interfered with proper pollination in many orchards. Growers report that the "June drop" was heavier than usual, and that inclement weather has interfered with spraying. Damage from hail was reported in some parts of Ohio, but was not serious.

The apple crop in Virginia is progressing well. Moisture supplies are ample, but cool rainy weather has favored the development of scab, which is showing up in some orchards, particularly those which were poorly sprayed. Hail damage during June was rather severe in Patrick County. In North Carolina the set was light. Damage from disease has not been severe to date and good quality and size are expected. Prospects are uniformly favorable for nearly all varieties.

In the South Central States, apples in orchards which escaped serious damage from late spring freezes are developing under favorable growing conditions. A few early apples are now being harvested in Arkansas. Prospects are below average in all States in this area, with lightest prospects in Kentucky and Tennessee.

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Washington, D. C.,

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3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

July 1 condition of apples for the Western group of States is above the condition on the same date last year and above the 10-year average. The apple outlook in Washington varies considerably as between areas, and between varieties. Weather conditions have been favorable in most sections, however, and fruit appears to be sizing well. The set of Delicious is variable in both the Wenatchee and Yakima districts. Most other varieties have set a good crop. Prospects for Winesaps are especially favorable. In Oregon, prospects in the Hood River Valley are better than last year but in other sections of the State, the July 1 condition is lower than a year ago. In the important commercial areas of California favorable growing weather prevailed during June and prospects are somewhat improved over a month ago. The July 1 condition, however, is below average in that State.

Prospects in Colorado are extremely variable. In some areas, particularly Delta County, prospects are characterized as being the best in years, while in other sections a short crop is in prospect, due chiefly to April freeze damage. The Idaho crop is developing well, although the set is generally lighter than last year.

PEACHES: Production of peaches in 1940, on the basis of the July 1 condition, is indicated to be 52,436,000 bushels, compared with the 1939 crop of 60,822,000 bushels and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 52,723,000 bushels.

Peach prospects improved slightly during June. Growers in the major producing sections report the crop has "sized" well and is of good quality.

In the 10 Southern States, production is placed at 11,962,000 bushels. This is 19 percent less than the 1939 production of 15,124,000 bushels and 14 percent less than the 1929-38 average of 13,998,000 bushels. For this group of States, July 1 condition indicates a crop 3 percent larger than was estimated on June 1. In North Carolina, prospective production declined during June, but the quality and size of the fruit is good. The South Carolina crop, while somewhat smaller than in 1939, is substantially larger than the 10-year average production. In Georgia, recent rains have helped "sizing." Production in that State is materially below average and below last year. In Arkansas, prospects are for an Elberta crop of fine quality. The peak movement of peaches in that State will occur about July 22. The peach crop in Texas was considerably above average and larger than indicated on June 1.

The prospective peach crop in the North Atlantic group of States is well above average and only slightly below the large 1939 production. In Tennessee, and in many sections of the North Central States, the crop is a near failure due to losses from winter and spring freezes. The Michigan crop is developing well, and production in that State is expected to exceed the 10-year average, but will be far short of last year's bumper crop.

July 1 condition indicates a record peach crop in Colorado and growers report the crop free from damage. Much thinning has been necessary in that State. In Washington, the set of fruit is very heavy. In orchards which were adequately thinned, peaches are "sizing" very rapidly. It is expected that a larger than usual proportion of this year's peach crop in Washington will be diverted to canneries. Production of California clingstone varieties is placed at 15,585,000 bushels compared with 15,251,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 14,343,000 bushels. The California freestone peach crop is indicated to be 8,167,000 bushels, compared with the 1939 crop of 8,792,000 bushels and the 1929-38 average of 7,571,000 bushels.

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PEARS: The July 1 condition indicates a total United States pear crop of 31,240,000 bushels--an increase of 1 percent over the June 1 estimate. Production for the 1939 season was 31,047,000 bushels and the 10-year (1929-38) average is 26,333,000 bushels.

Production in the three Pacific Coast States (Washington, Oregon, and California) is indicated to be 65 percent of the total United States crop compared with 66 percent last year and the average of 66 percent during the 10-year period, 1929-38. The Bartlett crop in these three States is placed at 13,791,000 bushels, which is 5 percent less than the 14,529,000 bushels produced in 1939 but about 4 percent larger than the 1929-38 average of 13,243,000 bushels. Production of pears other than Bartletts in these three States is placed at 6,399,000 bushels. This prospective production is 6 percent larger than last year's crop of 6,021,000 bushels, and 51 percent above the 10-year average of 4,227,000 bushels.

In Washington, prospects improved for pears, especially for Bartletts. In some Chelan County orchards the set of Bartlett pears is variable, but most orchards in the Yakima and Wenatchee-Okanogan districts are carrying a good set of fruit. The tonnage of this variety is expected to exceed that of last year, due partly to an increase in the number of bearing trees, and to increased bearing capacity of many young trees which have just recently reached bearing age. Worm infestations have been a little heavier, to date, than last season, however. Fall and winter pears also are expected to show an increase over 1939. In Oregon, prospects for Bartlett pears improved during June, and production is now indicated to be about the same as last season. In the Hood River section the Bartlett crop is expected to be somewhat above that of last year, and production in the Medford area is expected to be nearly equal to last year's crop; but the Willamette Valley has a smaller crop than in 1939. Prospects for pears other than Bartletts were reduced by spring frost in the Hood River district but total State production is expected to exceed that of last year. Prospective production of Bartlett pears in California is 13 percent lower than the 1939 production, and 4 percent below the 10-year average. Blight is still prevalent in many orchards. There have been no reports of further spread of the disease, but the epidemic has continued later in the season this year than usual. Harvest of early Bartletts is expected to begin soon.

The outlook for pears is favorable in nearly all other important producing areas. The New York crop improved during June and production is now expected to exceed last year's production, and is well above the 10-year average. In Michigan, the "June drop" in pear orchards has been somewhat heavier than usual, but indicated production is above last year and above average.

GRAPES: The 1940 grape crop is estimated at 2,421,930 tons on the basis of conditions on July 1. This prospective crop is about 4 percent less than the 1939 crop of 2,525,830 tons but is 9 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average of 2,220,000 tons.

The California production of wine grapes is expected to be about the same as last season, while indicated production of raisin and table varieties is less than in 1939. However, production will be above average for each of the three groups. The California wine grape crop is placed at 570,000 tons, compared with 569,000 tons last year. Production of raisin types is indicated to be 1,182,000 tons compared with 1,269,000 tons in 1939. The prospective crop of table varieties of grapes is estimated at 382,000 tons. Production of table grapes in 1939 totaled 390,000 tons. All varieties are showing good development. Vineyards are in good condition, and soil moisture supplies are adequate. High temperatures prevailed in late June in the San Joaquin Valley, but no serious "sunburning" of grapes is reported.

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Prospects for grapes in States other than California are generally favorable. In Washington, production has been increasing in recent years as a result of new plantings coming into bearing. Development of the grape crop in the Northeastern and Central States is later than usual. The New York crop is indicated to be considerably smaller than last year's production which was of about average size. In Pennsylvania, prospective production is slightly less than in 1939, but somewhat above average. The Pennsylvania crop suffered considerable damage from rain and wind during the blossoming period in the important Erie Belt. Prospects for Niagaras are generally poor. The outlook is promising in Ohio, where a crop which is only 6 percent smaller than last year and 47 percent larger than average is in prospect. Indicated production in Michigan is about the same as last year and only slightly above average.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California is indicated to be 72,000 tons, compared with 71,000 tons last season. Harvest of California plums has been in progress since late May. Carlot shipments through July 6 totalled 1,816 cars, compared with 1,855 cars to the end of the same week last season.

The Michigan plum crop is placed at 6,200 tons compared with 6,300 tons in 1939.

Production of California dried prunes is placed at 202,000 tons compared with 185,000 in 1939 and the 10-year average of 198,900 tons. Prospects are generally favorable in most important areas. Considerable scab and some splitting of fruit are being reported, however, and therefore, there may be a higher percentage of off-grade prunes than usual.

Total production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon amounts to 85,700 tons (fresh basis), compared with 211,600 in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 164,660 tons. In western Washington and Oregon, where prunes are produced primarily for drying and canning, prospective production is the lowest of record. The bloom in those areas was unusually light and rains during the blossom period interfered with pollination. Total production in the western part of these States is indicated to be only 37,400 tons (fresh basis) compared with 160,000 in 1939 and the 10-year average of 120,570 tons. In eastern Washington and Oregon, where prunes are produced almost entirely for fresh shipment, prospects continue favorable. Prospective production in these areas is estimated at 29,500 tons (fresh basis) compared with 28,100 in 1939 and the 10-year average of 26,130 tons. In Idaho, trees are carrying a good set of prunes. The "June drop" was relatively light and growing conditions are generally favorable, but production is expected to be considerably below the large crop produced last season. Production in Idaho is placed at 18,800 tons, compared with 23,500 last season (1939) and the 10-year average of 17,960 tons.

CHERRIES: The indicated production of cherries in 1940 is 9 percent smaller than the record crop of 1939, but 32 percent larger than average. Total production in the 12 important States is indicated at 170,290 tons compared with 187,010 tons in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 129,367 tons. Most of the decrease from last year occurred in California where the crop was less than half the size of last season's crop and well below average. Increased production over last year is indicated in Michigan, Wisconsin, Utah, Washington, and Oregon, but these increases offset only part of the declines in other States.

Total production of sweet varieties is indicated at 70,310 tons in 1940 compared with 85,900 in 1939. This indicated production is 18 percent smaller than in 1939. In Pennsylvania, Michigan, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Washington and Oregon, production of sweet cherries is indicated to be larger than last season.

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3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Total production of sour cherries in 1940 is now placed at 99,980 tons, which is about 1 percent smaller than the 1939 crop of 101,110 tons. Increases in Michigan and Wisconsin are more than offset by decreases in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. In the 6 western states an increase of 11 percent over last season is indicated for sour varieties. Most of this increase is in Washington and Utah. The indicated production of "sours" in Colorado is smaller than last year. A crop of the same size as last year is indicated in Oregon.

In New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio there has been much dropping of fruit and cool moist weather has resulted in considerable brown rot damage. Prospects for both sweet and sour cherries declined sharply from June 1 to July 1 in New York. Prospects for sour cherries are relatively more favorable in Chautauqua County and the Hudson Valley than in <sup>the</sup> Lake Ontario region, while for sweet cherries the outlook is more favorable in Chautauqua County and the Lake Ontario region than in the Hudson Valley. A good set of cherries is reported in Michigan, although the "sour" crop is somewhat variable in the important Grand Traverse section. Harvesting of both "sweets" and "sours" has started in the southern counties, but will not be well under way in the Grand Traverse region until late in July. A large crop is in prospect in Wisconsin. In Colorado the sour cherry crop was severely damaged by April freezes in the Ft. Collins, Loveland and Fremont County areas, but prospects are good in the important western slope area where harvest of early varieties is in progress. The sweet cherry crop in Idaho is somewhat larger than last season. Hot, dry winds during June reduced the quality of sweet cherries in the Emmett Valley to such an extent that it was necessary to market the crop in that area at greatly reduced prices. No damage occurred to "sours" and a good crop of these varieties is in prospect. In the Yakima district of Washington, the sweet cherry crop was excellent, but production was relatively lighter in the Wenatchee-Okanogan area. The harvest of sweet cherries in these districts is well advanced. The size of fruit was larger than last year and the quality was unusually good due largely, to the absence of rain during the harvest period. In the sour cherry-producing area west of the Cascades, trees are heavily loaded and in many orchards trees have been "propped" to prevent breaking of branches. The cherry crop in western Oregon now appears to be larger than was indicated a month ago. Conditions have been very favorable for harvesting and culling has been less than usual. In California production of both Royal Ann and shipping varieties has been light.

CITRUS FRUITS: The July 1 condition of oranges from the 1940 bloom is 69 percent, compared with 71 percent on the same date last year, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 74 percent. Grapefruit condition is 60 percent, compared with 59 percent on July 1, 1939, and the 10-year average of 66 percent. The condition of California lemons on July 1 was 78 percent. Condition on the same date last year was 66 percent, and the 10-year average is 74 percent. In Florida, dropping of young fruit continued during June, but rainfall was rather general in most sections toward the close of the month, and growing conditions, therefore, were considerably more favorable than a month earlier. In Texas, rainfall over most of the Lower Rio Grande Valley checked the dropping of fruit, and most groves are now in good condition. Harvest of the Texas crop is expected to start earlier than usual.

California citrus fruits advanced under favorable conditions in all major producing areas during June. The "June drop" in that State is still in progress, however, and indications as to prospective production are, therefore, somewhat indefinite. In Alabama and Mississippi, production of satsumas during the forthcoming season will be negligible, and in Louisiana, a relatively light crop is in prospect, due to winter and spring freeze damage. On the basis of July 1 conditions total production of citrus fruits for the 1940-41 season probably will be considerably larger than the 1939-40 crop, which was reduced by winter freeze damage.

gbp

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

CROP REPORT  
as of  
July 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
July 10, 1940  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Production of oranges during the 1939-40 season is now placed at 75,862,000 boxes, compared with 78,863,000 boxes in 1938-39. Harvesting of this crop is nearly completed except in California Valencia areas, which will supply the market for the summer and early fall months.

The 1939-40 grapefruit crop is estimated at 34,575,000 boxes, compared with 43,714,000 boxes during the 1938-39 season. California lemon production for the current marketing season is indicated to be 12,000,000 boxes, compared with 11,322,000 boxes in 1938-39.

MISCELLANEOUS

FRUITS & NUTS: California: Apricot prospects declined somewhat during June. Indicated production now is placed at 102,000 tons,--the smallest since 1921,--compared with the record crop of 312,000 in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 231,000 tons. Prospective production of walnuts is indicated to be 47,000 tons compared with 55,000 in 1939 and the 10-year average of 42,030 tons. The set is rather irregular in many walnut groves. Injury from "delayed foliation" is in evidence in counties considerably farther north than usual. Almond prospects are exceedingly variable. Prospective production based on the July 1 condition is indicated to be 11,600 tons compared with 19,200 in 1939 and the 10-year average of 12,270 tons. Condition of figs is above average. This crop is developing earlier than usual. The first crop of dried Black Missions is now moving to market. Condition of olives is well above average. The bloom was heavy in nearly all important sections, but the fruit set is irregular in some localities. In the major producing areas, however, prospects point to a heavy crop.

Other States: In Oregon, present prospects are favorable for walnuts. Condition is above average and indications point to a crop slightly larger than last year but below the large production of 1938. Some blight damage has been reported, but is not generally believed to be serious at the present time. Condition of filberts in Oregon is well below last year and slightly below average. A fairly large crop is expected, however, due to the rapidly increasing acreage of bearing trees. Estimates of apricot production in Washington have been prepared for the first time, this month. Indicated production for 1940 is placed at 12,600 tons compared with 10,700 in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 6,710 tons. Early varieties were moving to market by July 1, and harvest is expected to reach a peak before the middle of the month. Condition of filberts in Washington is the same as on July 1 of last year, and is well above average. Washington filbert orchards are in generally excellent condition. The set of nuts is fairly uniform, and average sizes are expected to be much larger than last year.

POTATOES: Total potato production in the United States in 1940, as indicated by the July 1 condition of the main crop and reported yields of early potatoes, is 2 percent larger than production in 1939 and is 1 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average production. Present indications point to a total crop of 371,263,000 bushels in 1940 compared with 364,016,000 bushels in 1939 and with the 10-year (1929-38) average of 366,949,000 bushels.

The acreage of potatoes for harvest this year is estimated to be 3,087,400 acres, which is 2 percent larger than the 3,026,000 acres harvested in 1939, but 6 percent smaller than the 1929-38 average of 3,295,700..

Indications on July 1 point to an average yield of 120.3 bushels per acre compared with 120.3 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 111.5 bushels per acre.

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3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Production in the 30 late States, excluding the early crop in California, is indicated to be 287,858,000 bushels compared with 289,926,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 295,772,000 bushels. Acreage for harvest in these States, estimated at 2,332,600 acres, is 2 percent larger than last year but the indicated yield is 3 percent smaller. In most of the late producing States east of the Mississippi River plantings were made later than usual because of the cold, wet spring. In New England cool weather has retarded the crop generally, and heavy showers in Aroostook County, Maine, have caused considerable leaching of fertilizer and made the soil too wet for a good type of growth. New York potatoes outside of Long Island are late in most sections and it appears that a long and favorable season will be needed to mature the crop. In Pennsylvania the crop is very late in the northern counties and many growers report the rotting of the seed in the wet soil. Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin also report a backward potato season and delayed plantings because of wet weather. In Illinois, however, soil moisture conditions are less favorable than a year earlier, with rainfall very uneven in the western half of the State.

In the West North Central States a shortage of moisture is reported in northwestern Minnesota, North Dakota, and in central Nebraska. Among the Rocky Mountain States, Colorado and Utah are threatened with a shortage of irrigation water and a curtailment in yields. The shortage of irrigation water is especially serious in the San Luis Valley and in northern Colorado. Montana has fairly good prospects. Idaho potatoes are well advanced and stands in most fields are excellent. On the Pacific Coast the indicated yields per acre are above average. The irrigated crops of Washington and Oregon and all important districts in California except Tule Lake show promise of good crops. The Tule Lake potatoes are just coming up and are much later than the acreage in other sections of the State.

In the 7 intermediate States, production is indicated to total 34,465,000 bushels compared with 27,617,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 33,972,000 bushels. Growing conditions in these States have been better than last season and the yield per acre is 117.5 bushels compared with 95.6 bushels in 1939. The potato crop from these States is mostly marketed in July and August.

Production in the 11 early States, and from the early acreage in California, is estimated at 48,940,000 bushels compared with 46,473,000 bushels in 1939 and with the 10-year average of 37,205,000 bushels. Both groups of States were slightly larger than in 1939. The harvest of the commercial early crop in these States was practically completed by July 1.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1940 crop of sweetpotatoes is placed at 68,800,000 bushels on the basis of July 1 condition. This is 5 percent less than the 1939 crop of 72,679,000 bushels and 5 percent less than the 10-year (1929-38) average of 72,436,000 bushels. The indicated 1940 crop is the smallest since 1936. The small crop results largely from a small acreage, as prospective yields per acre are above average.

July 1 conditions indicate a prospective yield of 86.3 bushels, compared with 84.3 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 84.6 bushels. In Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma, and Texas above-average yields are in prospect; in Mississippi and Florida prospective yields are above last year, but somewhat below average. In New Jersey, Georgia and Alabama, the indicated yields are below those secured last year and below average.

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The yield in Delaware is expected to be the same as last year when it was above average. In Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and California, prospective yields are lower than last year but are above the 10-year average.

The acreage of sweetpotatoes for harvest in 1940 is estimated at 797,000 acres, which is 7.5 percent less than the 862,000 acres harvested in 1939 and is the smallest acreage since 1930. The 10-year (1929-38) average is 860,000 acres. Most of the decrease in acreage of sweetpotatoes has occurred in the Southern cotton States, where the crop is used principally for food in the localities where grown. In the important commercial States of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, the combined acreage for harvest in 1940 is only 1 percent smaller than the acreage of 1939.

HAY: More than 71 million acres of land are being used this year to produce a hay crop which is expected to be one of the largest ever harvested in the United States. The feeding of hay was heavy during last winter and spring, and stocks on farms May 1, 1940 were only 2/3 as large as a year before. Now, with generally very good yields per acre, farmers are expecting to put up some 94 million tons--the fourth largest crop of hay harvested in 30 years.

More than the average harvested acreage of tame hays is indicated in the Southern States and in the Northern States eastward from the Missouri River, except in New York and Pennsylvania. In the Northern Great Plains and the far West, tame hay acreage is generally near or below average except in Washington, where acreage is 10 percent above average. Tame hay yields per acre are generally average or better except in Nebraska, Colorado, and Arizona. In most States, timely to excessive rains caused luxuriant growth but, in a few States, interfered with the harvest. The present indications point to a total tame hay crop of 85,301,000 tons from 60,573,000 acres. In 1939, 75,726,000 tons were cut from 58,347,000 acres and the 1929-38 average was 69,650,000 tons from 55,808,000 acres.

Alfalfa acreage is still expanding in the East and South and also on the Pacific Coast. The large acreage, together with generally good yields, is expected to result in an alfalfa hay crop of 30,490,000 tons from 13,838,000 acres--the largest ever made. First cuttings were generally good, but the tonnage finally harvested will of course depend on whether later cuttings turn out as well as now expected. In 1939, 27,035,000 tons of alfalfa hay were cut from 13,494,000 acres and the 1929-38 average is 24,597,000 tons from 12,678,000 acres.

A clover-timothy hay crop of 28,840,000 tons from 21,768,000 acres is the largest since 1929. The acreage harvested is above some of the more recent years but is much below that usually cut 15 years ago before alfalfa, soybeans, and lespedeza were so extensively grown in the "clover belt." The yields per acre of clover-timothy hay in 1940 are above average and above 1939 in all important States. The 1939 clover-timothy hay crop was 23,640,000 tons from 20,828,000 acres and the 1929-38 average is 26,030,000 tons from 23,263,000 acres.

The wild hay crop of 8,862,000 tons from 10,978,000 acres is about the same size as the 1939 crop but is somewhat less than the 1929-38 average of 9,298,000 tons. Yields are generally good, but the expected acreage is below the 10-year average in most of the important wild hay States.

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SOYBEANS: The indications on July 1 point to an acreage of soybeans grown alone of 10,286,000 acres, which is 114.0 percent of the acreage grown alone in 1939. The acreage being grown this year is the first to exceed ten million acres, and it compares with 9,023,000 acres grown alone last year, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 4,756,000 acres. Again this year the greatest part of the increase in acreage is centered in the commercially important States, as the North Central States account for 92 percent of the total increase shown for the United States. The greatest percentage increase occurred in the States adjacent to the area of the most concentrated commercial acreage. In the seven States, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Kentucky, the increase was 31 percent, amounting to 494,000 acres; but in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, the increase was 13 percent. Most of the Southern States show moderate increases in the acreage grown alone, amounting, for that area, to about 4 percent. The acreage is less than last year only in South Carolina and the Southwestern States of Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

The July estimate of acreage of soybeans being grown for 1940 is somewhat below the March intended acreage, particularly in some of the North Central States with the largest soybean acreage, where sufficient supplies of other kinds of hay minimized the need for planting soybeans for hay, and the lower prices discouraged additional acreage for beans. In some Southern States soybean plantings were less and the acreage of cowpeas is larger than the March intended acreage.

COWPEAS: The estimate of 3,059,000 acres of cowpeas grown alone for all purposes is a little above the 2,923,000 acres planted alone last year, is about equal to the 1938 acreage, and is approximately 1/4 larger than the 10-year (1929-38) average. But the acreage being grown this year is 335,000 acres less than the record 1937 acreage.

Most of the increase in acreage occurred in the South Atlantic States, and in a central area including Missouri, the southern parts of Illinois and Indiana, and Kentucky and Tennessee. There were declines in the acreage in the western part of the South Central States.

June data indicate a substantial increase in plantings of cowpeas over the acreage intended in March. There is some increase in soybean plantings over the acreage intended in March in most of the States where the two crops are interchangeable but the increase over March intentions was greater for cowpeas. This probably signifies a little preference for cowpeas for utilization for hay and for plowing under at the prevailing relatively lower price of cowpeas for seed.

VELVET BEANS: The acreage of velvet beans grown alone is estimated at 167,000 acres. This is little changed from the 161,000 acres grown alone last year, but it is 156 percent of the 10-year average acreage, and is the largest acreage grown alone of any year for which estimates have been made.

The estimates for soybeans, cowpeas and velvet beans are of the acreage grown alone for all purposes. They do not include the acreage grown with corn and other crops in Southern States.

PEANUTS: The acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes is estimated at 2,493,000 acres. This is 3.4 percent above the record acreage grown in 1939 and about 33 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average acreage. The Virginia-North Carolina area shows an increase in acreage over last year's of 4.8 percent, the Southeastern area an increase of 3.4 percent, and the Southwestern area an increase of 2.5 percent.

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The crop got off to a late start in most sections, but in general stands are good and vine growth is now making rapid progress. June weather conditions were very favorable and permitted adequate cultivation with the result that the crop is cleaner of grass than usual.

The July 1 condition of 80 percent of normal is the highest reported for this date since 1929. Condition on July 1 last year was 73 percent of normal, compared with the 10-year (1929-38) average of 73 percent. The first quantitative forecast of production will be made in August.

SUGAR BEETS: The area planted to sugar beets for the 1940 crop is 982,000 acres, estimated from acreage reports received from farmers and from the sugar factories that will process the crop. In 1939 the area planted was 990,000 acres. If abandonment should be equal to the average of 7 percent, there would be left for harvest 913,000 acres, which is about the same as the 917,0000 acres harvested for the 1939 crop. The 10-year (1929-38) average harvested acreage is 792,000 acres.

While the 1940 planted acreage is only about 8,000 acres below that planted for the 1939 crop, some acreage shifts occurred in the western beet area. Gains were made in the planted acreage of California, Montana, Washington, and Oregon, which were offset for the most part by reductions in Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Utah.

California leads all States in acreage with an increase of 5 percent in plantings to 180,000 acres. Colorado, with a reduction of 8 percent, to 154,000 acres, ranks second. Michigan with 126,000 acres, which is about the same as was planted in that State for the 1939 crop, takes third rank.

The growing condition of the beets on July 1 points to a probable yield of 11.0 tons per acre, and a total production of 10,019,000 tons of beets. Production in 1939 was 10,773,000 tons; and in 1938 it was 11,615,000 tons. The 10-year average production is 8,937,000 tons. The crop of 1938 was the largest tonnage of beets ever produced in the United States.

The season so far has not been altogether favorable to the beet crop in Ohio; and during most of June frequent rains interfered, in Michigan, with the planting, thinning, and cultivation of the beets. Irrigation water is plentiful in South Dakota, but not much of it has been needed so far this season. Nebraska had sufficient moisture to start growth of the beets. There was a serious shortage of water in Kansas at planting time. In some of the beet-growing areas of Wyoming, particularly in the Platte watershed, a shortage of irrigation water is reported. Much abandonment has already occurred, chiefly in the Wheatland area. Montana beets were planted late, and there has been some abandonment of acreage due to flooding. The Colorado crop was planted early, and the stands are good; the fields are further advanced than usual at this date. The weather was generally favorable in April and May. In the Fort Collins-Longmont area in northern Colorado, low temperatures in April caused some damage to beets, but recovery has been good and the prospect now is favorable. The water situation in Colorado continues to be critical. The prospect in Idaho is for good to very good yields. The water supply in Malheur County, where most of the Oregon beets are grown, is ample to carry the crop through. In Utah the beet seed germinated very well, but hot weather followed close on the heels of the planting and this resulted in relatively poor stands in some areas. In California, stands are good for the most part, but many fields of beets are late because planting was hindered and delayed by floods.

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July 1, 1940AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
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SUGARCANE: The acreage of sugarcane in Louisiana, to be harvested in the fall of 1940 for sugar and seed, is set at 263,000 acres by the allotment on the proportionate share basis. If 245,000 acres are retained for sugar-making and the remaining acres used for seeding the 1941 crop, at the yield of 19 tons of cane per acre, indicated by the growing condition on July 1, the production of cane for sugar would be about 4,655,000 tons. In the 1939 season the production of cane for sugar was 5,084,000 tons, cut from 238,000 acres; and in 1938 5,859,000 tons were harvested from 270,000 acres.

Climatic conditions have not been favorable for the crop this season. The plant cane germinated poorly and stubble cane is fully a month late in growth. The stubble cane was seriously damaged by the sub-freezing temperatures which prevailed off and on during last winter, and some may be abandoned. In the early spring it was too dry and too cool, and thereafter it was too wet and too cold for the best growth of the cane. Climatic conditions during the past few weeks have been more favorable to the cane crop, but it still appears that the crop will be late in maturing.

The acreage of sugarcane in Florida for sugar and seed, has been allotted at 25,000 acres on the basis of proportionate shares. It is estimated that probably 24,200 acres may be used in producing cane for sugar, and the remainder of the acreage used for seed. An average yield on 24,200 acres would produce about 847,000 tons of cane for sugar. In the 1939-40 season 714,000 tons of cane for sugar were cut from 20,100 acres. In the 1938-39 season the production of cane for sugar was 882,000 tons, harvested from 24,300 acres.

SUGARCANE AND SORGO FOR SIRUP: The acreage of sugarcane in the 8 Southern States growing this crop for sirup has been reduced about 15 percent, to 123,000 acres. The harvested area for the 1939 crop was 145,000 acres. Reductions in acreage occurred in Georgia, 20 percent; in Alabama, 25 percent; in Mississippi, 30 percent. No small portion of the acreage reduction may be attributed to the sub-freezing temperatures which prevailed last winter, at which time much seedstock was killed and stubble cane damaged. An increase of 10 percent is shown in Louisiana which includes some overquota cane which cannot be used to make sugar.

In the 16 States producing sorgo for sirup the acreage increased by 10,000 acres to a total of 190,000 acres. This increase above 1939 will offset almost one-half of the decrease in the acreage of sugarcane for sirup. The gains in sorgo for sirup acreage are mostly in Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Estimates of production of cane sirup and sorgo sirup will not be made until fall.

PASTURES: Improvement of pastures east of the Mississippi river during June more than offset declines in portions of the Great Plains, central Rocky Mountain and far Western States, so that the condition of farm pastures for the country as a whole on July 1 averaged somewhat above that a month earlier and the third highest for the date in the current decade. Cool weather and frequent showers in the Northern States east of the Mississippi afforded excellent conditions for growth of grass, and pastures in this area on July 1 averaged the best for the date in more than a dozen years. In the Western half of the country abnormally warm June temperatures accompanied by only limited rainfall resulted in a rather general early curing of pasture and range feed with some decline in condition.

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However, except for sections in the Central Plains and Eastern Rocky Mountain States, there appears to be generally sufficient feed for present livestock requirements. In a belt extending from eastern North Dakota southwestward to western Oklahoma and northern New Mexico, and including sections of adjacent States, pastures ranged from fair to poor, with an area of severe drought centering in south central Nebraska and northwestern Kansas.

As compared with July 1 a year ago, pastures in the southern New England and the central Atlantic States as far south as the Virginias were much improved, with condition in the important dairy States of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania more than 20 points higher. Moderate improvement from a year ago was also noted in most of the East North Central States except Illinois, in South Dakota, in South Carolina, in Texas, and in scattered Western States including Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Oregon, and California. On the other hand in several states pastures were not so good as on July 1 last year, particularly in Nebraska and a group of lower Mississippi Valley and Central Gulf States including Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. However, on July 1 this year pastures in all but six states were up to or above the average condition for the date in the 10-year period 1929-38 which includes several years of extreme drought. Pastures in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, North Dakota, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Montana all were 15 points or more above average.

In the United States as a whole, pastures on July 1 averaged 83 percent of normal compared with 78 percent on the same date a year ago and 10-year averages for July 1 of 73 percent in the recent 1929-38 period and of 85 percent in the 1920-29 period prior to recent droughts.

MILK PRODUCTION: Favorable June weather in the more important dairy sections encouraged heavy milk flow and on July 1 milk production per cow in the United States averaged the highest for the date in more than 10 years. Production per cow was above the 1929-38 average for July 1 in all but 3 of the 48 states, and for the country as a whole was 7 percent above average.

In herds kept by crop correspondents milk cows on July 1 this year produced an average of 17.43 pounds of milk per cow in herd, about 1 percent higher than the 17.27 pounds reported for that date last year. The number of milk cows now on farms is believed to exceed that a year ago by somewhat more than 1 percent so the total quantity of milk produced on farms appears to be more than 2 percent greater than on July 1 a year ago, and the highest production for the date in the 16 years for which records are available. In relation to population, milk production was also record high for July 1, exceeding the previous high July 1 per capita production in 1929 by about 1 percent.

In the North Atlantic States a cool June and excellent pastures favored milk production in direct contrast to conditions at this season last year when the effects of drought were being felt. This year milk production per cow in this area showed much less than the usual decline from June 1 to July 1 and in New York and the New England group of states was record high for the latter date. In the states of the Central and Western Great Lake region milk production per cow, likewise favored by good pastures and moderate temperatures in the latter part of June, was the highest of the current decade and approached the level of July 1 production per cow in the late 1920's, a period in which relatively heavy spring freshening tended to delay the seasonal peak of milk production somewhat later than usual.

In the South, where pastures improved greatly during June, milk production per cow held up better than usual during the month.

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In the South Central group of States milk production per cow on the first of the month exceeded the corresponding 10-year average for the first time this year on July 1 but was still materially below a year ago. In the Western States, milk production per cow fell somewhat more rapidly than usual from the record high June 1 peak this year, but on July 1 for the group was still 10 percent above average for the date. The proportion of milk cows reported being milked on July 1 by crop correspondents averaged 77.9 percent this year, somewhat lower than on the same date in the past 2 years but otherwise the highest in the 16 years of record.

EGG PRODUCTION PER HEN: The high seasonal rate of laying shown during the last three years was continued during June and on July 1 figure was 7 percent above the 10-year 1929-38 average production per hen for that date. The rate this year was 0.7 percent higher than last year, but about 0.7 percent lower than the record high July 1 production in 1938.

This is the second month to show a slight gain in the production rate over that of a year earlier, following the four months of unfavorable weather during the late winter and early spring, when the rate was lower than last year. June weather conditions were favorable over most of the country and the seasonal drop in egg production has been slightly less than the average seasonal decline for June.

The July 1 production rate was greater than the 10-year July 1 average in all sections of the country except the Far West. Compared with last year, however, the rate was higher only in the North Atlantic and Southern areas.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

MBP



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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## PLANTED ACREAGES OF CERTAIN SPRING SOWN CROPS, 1939 AND 1940

Corn, All Oats Barley Potatoes

State 1939 1940 1939 1940 1939 1940 1939 1940

Thousand acres

Maine	14	14	121	116	4	4	170	177
N.H.	15	15	7	7	--	--	9.3	9.7
Vt.	76	75	57	56	5	5	15.0	15.4
Mass.	38	39	7	7	--	--	17.0	18.7
R.I.	10	10	2	2	--	--	4.1	4.5
Conn.	50	51	7	7	--	--	17.5	19.1
N.Y.	699	713	782	751	146	136	211	215
N.J.	189	189	45	43	5	8	55	58
Pa.	1,368	1,368	906	870	124	150	187	191
Ohio	3,425	3,220	1,109	998	50	55	120	121
Ind.	4,144	3,937	1,282	1,156	43	60	48	51
Ill.	8,051	7,487	3,420	3,215	172	138	37	38
Mich.	1,574	1,590	1,174	1,233	207	182	250	250
Wis.	2,233	2,255	2,185	2,251	779	662	197	197
Minn.	4,501	4,321	3,939	4,136	2,136	2,008	243	253
Iowa	9,688	8,816	5,369	5,369	574	408	56	56
Mo.	4,229	3,933	1,870	1,860	163	170	53	52
N.Dak.	1,052	1,073	1,616	1,826	1,822	2,059	168	180
S.Dak.	3,050	3,080	1,906	2,097	1,882	1,995	32	34
Nebr.	7,425	6,682	1,676	1,626	1,401	1,625	88	87
Kans.	3,316	3,150	1,663	1,713	1,200	1,260	30	30
Del.	144	141	3	3	--	--	4.0	4.3
Md.	506	511	41	35	72	76	25	26
Va.	1,405	1,377	80	84	80	84	78	78
W.Va.	491	486	73	66	10	9	32	32
N.C.	2,466	2,441	253	250	11	13	82	81
S.C.	1,754	1,789	490	485	--	--	28	28
Ga.	4,346	4,172	426	443	--	--	18	19
Fla.	805	821	8	9	--	--	29	32
Ky.	2,816	2,816	63	65	51	64	46	47
Tenn.	2,635	2,740	85	80	55	70	41	43
Ala.	3,550	3,442	132	158	--	--	45	48
Miss.	3,024	3,009	76	120	--	--	20	20
Ark.	2,151	2,022	132	145	--	--	39	41
La.	1,588	1,508	52	60	--	--	39	37
Okla.	1,972	1,972	1,380	1,449	462	416	35	34
Tex.	4,827	5,068	1,488	1,503	263	255	43	47
Mont.	148	155	326	310	230	228	19	18
Idaho	33	31	169	162	155	183	1/127	127
Wyo.	208	200	126	120	83	85	25	24
Colo.	1,064	1,000	175	180	625	625	97	89
N.Mex.	219	197	30	30	8	9	6.0	6.0
Ariz.	28	29	10	10	34	39	2.2	2.4
Utah	19	20	29	28	65	70	12.7	13.1
Nev.	2	4	7	7	15	15	2.0	2.3
Wash.	32	29	229	240	96	139	42	42
Oreg.	61	55	350	340	177	200	45	46
Calif.	60	63	136	150	1,341	1,274	74	78
U.S.	91,501	88,116	35,512	35,871	14,546	14,779	1/5,083.8	5,122.5

1/ Revised from December preliminary estimate.

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1940

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGES OF CERTAIN SPRING-SOWN CROPS, 1939 AND 1940 - Continued -  
All spring wheat : Durum wheat : Other spring wheat : Flaxseed

State : 1939 : 1940 : 1939 : 1940 : 1939 : 1940 : 1939 : 1940

Thousand acres

Maine	4	4	--	--	4	4	--	--
N.Y.	6	5	--	--	6	5	--	--
Pa.	10	11	--	--	10	11	--	--
Ohio	5	5	--	--	5	5	--	--
Ind.	9	6	--	--	9	6	--	--
Ill.	36	26	--	--	36	26	--	--
Mich.	20	18	--	--	20	18	8	9
Wis.	50	46	--	--	50	46	11	14
Minn.	1,452	1,596	72	78	1,380	1,518	1,241	1,564
Iowa	40	30	--	--	40	30	92	204
Mo.	3	1	--	--	3	1	4	5
N.Dak.	8,378	9,106	2,644	2,856	5,734	6,250	504	816
S.Dak.	2,794	2,989	504	630	2,290	2,359	178	320
Nebr.	154	186	--	--	154	186	1	2
Kans.	10	35	--	--	10	35	101	141
Tex.	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	46
Mont.	2,830	3,113	--	--	2,830	3,113	166	168
Idaho	306	330	--	--	306	330	10	5
Wyo.	135	146	--	--	135	146	--	--
Colo.	278	361	--	--	278	361	--	--
N.Mex.	26	26	--	--	26	26	--	--
Ariz.	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	12
Utah	68	66	--	--	68	66	--	--
Nev.	17	16	--	--	17	16	--	--
Wash.	716	1,002	--	--	716	1,002	9	7
Oreg.	185	250	--	--	185	250	6	5
Calif.	--	--	--	--	--	--	114	140
U.S.	17,532	19,374	3,220	3,564	14,312	15,810	2,470	3,458

## : Beans, dry edible : Sugar beets : - - -

State : 1939 : 1940 : 1939 : 1940

Thousand acres

Maine	11	10	--	--
Vt.	3	3	--	--
N.Y.	142	154	--	--
Ohio	--	--	51	47
Mich.	461	539	125	126
Wis.	2	2	--	--
Minn.	2	2	--	--
Nebr.	16	21	80	74
Kans.	1	2	--	--
Mont.	16	18	76	86
Idaho	111	134	77	77
Wyo.	50	55	55	49
Colo.	409	389	167	154
N.Mex.	178	180	--	--
Ariz.	10	11	--	--
Utah	--	--	55	51
Oreg.	3	2	--	--
Calif.	329	358	171	180
Other States	--	--	133	138
U.S.	1,744	1,880	990	982

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
July 1, 1940AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
July 10, 1940  
3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

## WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		Indicated Average: 1939-38	Average: 1939 1939-40	Average: 1939-38	Indicated Average: 1940
	Harvested	For	Indicated Average: 1939-38	Yield per acre	Production	Indicated Average: 1940				
N. Y.	251	267	294	21.0	23.5	24.5	5,317	6,274	7,203	
N. J.	56	52	56	22.0	22.5	23.0	1,226	1,170	1,288	
Pa.	977	916	916	19.4	21.0	20.5	19,053	19,236	18,778	
Ohio	1,994	1,901	1,939	20.1	19.5	20.0	40,042	37,070	38,780	
Ind.	1,732	1,525	1,540	17.4	18.0	18.0	30,138	27,450	27,720	
Ill.	2,018	1,829	1,755	17.4	21.0	19.0	35,180	38,409	33,345	
Mich.	816	720	749	20.4	21.0	22.0	16,460	15,120	16,478	
Wis.	36	40	40	17.7	15.0	18.5	633	600	740	
Minn.	175	144	153	18.4	17.5	19.5	3,247	2,520	2,984	
Iowa	388	350	336	18.0	17.0	18.5	7,009	5,950	6,216	
Mo.	1,857	1,770	1,770	13.7	16.5	16.0	25,457	29,205	28,320	
S. Dak.	117	96	100	11.4	9.5	9.0	1,381	912	900	
Nebr.	2,997	3,081	2,526	14.0	11.5	10.5	42,867	35,432	26,525	
Kans.	11,047	9,706	7,765	11.9	11.5	11.5	135,801	111,619	89,298	
Del.	89	72	74	17.6	18.0	18.0	1,568	1,296	1,532	
Md.	445	377	392	19.1	19.5	19.0	8,518	7,352	7,448	
Va.	613	518	539	14.2	14.5	15.5	8,735	7,511	8,354	
W. Va.	139	145	137	14.9	14.5	14.5	2,080	2,102	1,986	
N. C.	435	425	446	10.7	12.0	13.0	4,661	5,100	5,798	
S. C.	123	210	210	9.8	11.5	12.5	1,175	2,415	2,625	
Ga.	130	177	181	9.0	10.0	10.0	1,134	1,770	1,810	
Ky.	376	354	375	14.1	11.5	15.0	5,366	4,071	5,625	
Tenn.	386	353	379	11.0	11.5	12.5	4,241	4,117	4,738	
Ala.	5	6	6	10.2	12.0	12.5	54	72	75	
Ark.	59	41	34	9.1	9.5	9.5	534	390	323	
Okla.	4,048	4,317	3,885	11.4	14.0	14.0	46,763	60,438	54,390	
Tex.	3,152	2,765	2,627	10.0	10.0	10.0	32,958	27,650	26,270	
Mont.	669	1,099	1,193	13.6	20.0	17.0	9,669	21,980	20,281	
Idaho	640	595	657	20.4	24.0	24.0	13,166	14,280	15,768	
Wyo.	120	181	190	10.6	9.5	11.0	1,313	1,720	2,090	
Colo.	741	902	748	11.6	11.0	11.0	9,003	9,922	8,228	
N. Mex.	233	274	214	9.4	10.0	9.0	2,565	2,740	1,926	
Ariz.	38	35	37	22.4	23.0	20.0	841	805	740	
Utah	185	160	186	16.4	14.0	16.0	3,059	2,240	2,976	
Nev.	3	3	5	25.6	29.0	27.0	70	87	135	
Wash.	1,017	1,185	1,078	23.8	25.5	25.5	24,342	30,218	27,489	
Oreg.	664	620	640	19.4	22.0	21.5	12,974	13,640	13,760	
Calif.	682	586	750	18.1	18.0	15.0	12,489	10,548	11,250	
U. S.	39,453	37,802	34,922	14.3	14.9	15.0	571,067	563,431	523,990	

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
July 1, 1940AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
July 10, 1940  
3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

## OLD WHEAT STOCKS

Stocks on farms July 1			Stocks on farms July 1		
State	Average	1939	State	Average	1939
	1929-38	1940		1929-38	1940
<u>Thousand bushels</u>					
Me.	12	14	2	S. C.	40
N. Y.	730	678	830	Ga.	54
N. J.	90	107	94	Ky.	146
Pa.	1,550	1,322	1,554	Tenn.	197
Ohio	3,291	2,785	2,415	Ala.	2
Ind.	2,015	1,731	1,104	Ark.	22
Ill.	1,625	1,463	1,366	Okla.	2,713
Mich.	2,202	3,513	2,622	Tex.	842
Wis.	308	482	284	Mont.	3,527
Minn.	2,491	7,400	4,864	Idaho	1,946
Iowa	740	1,485	649	Wyo.	320
Mo.	1,547	2,528	1,023	Colo.	918
N. Dak.	6,273	12,985	17,653	N. Mex.	191
S. Dak.	3,171	6,527	5,050	Ariz.	14
Nebr.	4,584	6,129	6,548	Utah	425
Kans.	9,749	11,414	11,166	Nev.	16
Del.	49	33	13	Wash.	1,212
Md.	285	283	184	Oreg.	738
Va.	544	512	451	Calif.	80
W. Va.	227	281	210	U. S.	55,165
N. C.	277	495	382		90,372
					85,521

## WHEAT (Production by Classes) for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	Total
<u>Thousand bushels</u>						
Avg.						
1929-38	317,963	202,180	114,244	31,049	89,250	754,685
1939	307,231	203,296	129,706	35,230	79,508	754,971
1940 2/	266,786	202,764	135,740	35,899	87,455	728,644

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated July 1, 1940.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1940

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage		Yield_per_acre		Production	
	Harvested		For	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-
	Average		harvest	Average	cated	Average
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Thousand acres			Bushels		Thousand bushels
Me.	5	4	4	20.4	21.0	97
N.Y.	8	6	5	16.8	18.0	137
Pa.	11	10	11	17.8	18.5	204
Ohio	10	5	5	17.4	16.0	170
Ind.	11	9	6	15.4	18.0	182
Ill.	69	36	26	16.3	17.0	1,207
Mich.	18	19	18	15.9	16.0	283
Wis.	74	50	46	16.5	15.0	1,211
Minn.	1,389	1,380	1,518	12.8	13.5	17,748
Iowa	36	40	30	13.8	13.5	510
Mo.	8	3	1	12.4	12.0	104
N.Dak.	5,546	5,347	5,750	7.5	10.5	44,285
S.Dak.	1,728	1,692	1,887	7.5	7.7	14,799
Nebr.	279	118	135	8.6	8.0	2,214
Kans.	19	7	25	7.8	5.5	170
Mont.	2,673	2,565	2,895	8.8	13.5	24,586
Idaho	445	298	320	25.6	28.0	11,457
Wyo.	129	95	110	11.3	11.5	1,479
Colo.	305	170	282	12.9	13.5	3,944
N.Mex.	26	20	21	13.4	11.0	355
Utah	76	66	65	28.0	26.5	2,149
Nev.	13	17	16	24.2	25.0	312
Wash.	1,194	716	1,002	16.6	19.0	20,078
Oreg.	307	155	250	20.5	20.5	6,312
U. S.	14,381	12,828	14,428	10.6	12.3	154,000
					11.8	157,180
						169,700

## DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage		Yield_per_acre		Production	
	Harvested		For	Indi-	Indi-	Indi-
	Average		harvest	Average	cated	Average
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Thousand acres			Bushels		Thousand bushels
Minn.	119	71	78	13.2	13.5	14.0
N.Dak.	2,239	2,538	2,685	9.1	11.0	10.5
S.Dak.	676	457	567	7.8	12.0	10.0
3 States	3,035	3,066	3,330	9.1	11.2	10.5
					29,619	34,360
						34,954

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## CORN, ALL

	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Harvested	For		Indi-		Indi-

State	Average:	harvest,	Average:	cated	Average:	cated
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	: 1929-38:	: 1939:	: 1940:	: 1929-38:	: 1939:	: 1940:
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	Thousand acres		Bushels		Thousand bushels	
--	----------------	--	---------	--	------------------	--

Me.	12	14	14	38.7	39.0	38.0	481	546	532
N.H.	15	15	15	41.2	41.0	41.0	613	615	615
Vt.	72	76	75	39.8	40.0	38.0	2,873	3,040	2,850
Mass.	39	38	39	41.0	40.0	40.0	1,586	1,520	1,560
R.I.	9	10	10	39.7	41.0	39.0	354	410	390
Conn.	52	50	51	38.8	39.0	37.0	1,998	1,950	1,887
N.Y.	641	699	713	34.0	35.0	33.0	21,824	24,465	23,529
N.J.	190	189	189	38.4	38.0	36.0	7,291	7,182	6,804
Pa.	1,317	1,368	1,368	39.6	42.5	41.0	52,402	58,140	56,088
Ohio	3,608	3,425	3,220	37.2	50.0	41.0	134,812	171,250	132,020
Ind.	4,446	4,144	3,937	34.1	51.5	42.0	152,216	213,416	165,354
Ill.	8,950	8,051	7,487	34.6	52.0	45.0	311,056	418,652	336,915
Mich.	1,498	1,574	1,590	29.7	37.0	33.0	44,978	58,238	50,880
Wis.	2,270	2,233	2,255	32.1	38.5	36.0	72,844	85,970	81,180
Minn.	4,679	4,501	4,321	29.6	45.5	36.5	138,187	204,796	157,716
Iowa	10,890	9,688	8,816	36.0	52.0	48.0	394,166	503,776	423,168
Mo.	5,346	4,229	3,933	19.9	29.0	28.0	107,653	122,641	110,124
N.Dak.	1,169	1,030	1,051	13.7	16.5	18.0	16,025	16,995	18,918
S.Dak.	3,887	2,677	2,772	11.7	17.5	17.0	48,802	46,848	47,124
Nebr.	8,796	6,836	6,014	16.0	12.0	17.0	149,599	82,032	102,238
Kans.	4,998	2,757	2,772	12.7	13.5	18.0	67,786	37,220	49,896
Del.	142	144	141	27.5	29.0	28.0	3,908	4,176	3,948
Md.	510	506	511	31.2	36.0	34.0	15,923	18,216	17,374
Va.	1,467	1,405	1,377	22.0	26.0	25.0	32,255	36,530	34,425
W.Va.	500	491	486	24.7	28.5	27.0	12,448	13,994	13,122
N.C.	2,330	2,466	2,441	18.2	19.5	20.0	42,517	48,087	48,820
S.C.	1,658	1,754	1,789	13.5	14.5	14.5	22,306	25,433	25,940
Ga.	4,107	4,346	4,172	10.1	8.5	11.5	41,328	36,941	47,978
Fla.	743	805	821	9.2	7.5	10.5	6,371	6,033	8,620
Ky.	2,881	2,816	2,816	22.3	25.0	25.0	64,084	70,400	70,400
Tenn.	2,872	2,635	2,740	21.5	20.0	25.0	61,741	52,700	68,500
Ala.	3,210	3,408	3,442	12.8	10.0	14.0	41,253	34,080	48,188
Miss.	2,576	2,839	3,009	15.0	12.5	16.5	38,526	35,488	49,648
Ark.	2,100	2,085	2,022	14.4	15.5	17.0	30,246	32,318	34,374
La.	1,443	1,555	1,508	14.5	15.0	17.0	20,908	23,325	25,636
Okla.	2,481	1,877	1,877	13.2	14.5	19.0	33,168	27,216	35,663
Tex.	4,898	4,586	4,953	15.4	16.0	18.5	75,556	73,376	91,630
Mont.	137	136	146	9.5	13.0	14.0	1,346	1,768	2,044
Idaho	35	33	31	35.1	34.5	37.0	1,231	1,138	1,147
Wyo.	203	161	169	10.2	11.0	11.5	2,107	1,771	1,944
Colo.	1,382	766	835	10.4	10.5	10.0	14,838	8,043	8,350
N.Mex.	207	189	178	13.6	13.5	14.0	2,847	2,552	2,492
Ariz.	32	22	29	15.3	12.5	16.0	494	275	464
Utah	19	19	20	24.6	25.0	25.0	468	475	500
Nev.	2	2	4	26.7	30.0	28.0	50	60	112
Wash.	33	32	29	34.4	34.5	36.0	1,148	1,104	1,044
Oreg.	62	61	55	30.2	31.0	31.0	1,862	1,891	1,705
Calif.	73	60	63	32.6	34.0	34.0	2,368	2,040	2,142
U.S.	98,986	88,803	86,306	23.2	29.5	28.0	2,299,342	2,619,137	2,415,998

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
July 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
July 10, 1940  
3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

## CORN STOCKS 1/

## OATS STOCKS

State :	On farms July 1		On farms July 1	
	Average	1939	Average	1939
	1929-38	1940	1929-38	1940
			Thousands	bushels
Me.	6	4	13	797
N. H.	22	38	15	53
Vt.	40	48	35	267
Mass.	70	27	25	19
R. I.	13	16	16	9
Conn.	100	59	94	21
N. Y.	717	1,072	1,246	3,757
N. J.	1,383	1,522	1,488	252
Pa.	7,626	9,292	8,503	4,183
Ohio	21,387	36,850	35,596	6,050
Ind.	28,378	47,263	51,217	5,379
Ill.	80,246	195,498	186,026	16,701
Mich.	4,985	10,969	9,090	5,885
Wis.	3,463	10,118	7,610	10,069
Minn.	14,894	52,986	81,895	22,703
Iowa	92,939	267,166	303,390	31,353
Mo.	19,494	34,855	34,374	4,539
N. Dak.	164	476	432	6,411
S. Dak.	6,848	12,348	18,225	9,016
Nebr.	34,760	53,750	44,041	8,596
Kans.	13,927	11,664	6,080	4,009
Del.	779	685	812	6
Md.	3,182	3,858	3,449	161
Va.	5,537	5,172	5,808	226
W. Va.	1,817	1,773	1,962	281
N. C.	7,470	9,420	10,697	281
S. C.	3,790	6,046	4,247	414
Ga.	5,921	10,964	4,696	402
Fla.	564	1,211	346	4
Ky.	11,052	14,607	11,036	167
Tenn.	10,129	11,392	7,725	109
Ala.	6,130	9,780	4,329	86
Miss.	4,909	7,296	3,442	47
Ark.	3,885	4,869	3,413	168
La.	1,533	2,357	2,033	36
Okla.	3,456	3,722	1,688	2,559
Tex.	7,890	7,400	6,108	4,274
Mont.	36	242	122	1,298
Idaho	133	262	158	575
Wyo.	115	265	35	457
Colo.	1,654	2,038	508	738
N. Mex.	337	151	280	64
Ariz.	26	20	4	13
Utah	7	10	8	146
Nev.	--	1	1	7
Wash.	28	63	21	820
Oreg.	81	126	121	1,059
Calif.	17	14	14	127
U. S.	411,942	849,765	862,474	154,595
				187,713
				143,741

1/ Data based on corn for grain.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1940

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## OATS

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production			
	Harvested	For	Average	harvest	Indi-	Indi-		
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	cated	Average	cated	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Me.	117	121	116	36.7	38.0	36.0	4,598	4,176
N.H.	8	7	7	37.4	37.0	37.0	283	259
Vt.	59	57	56	31.1	33.0	31.0	1,849	1,736
Mass.	5	7	7	32.7	33.0	32.0	171	224
R.I.	2	2	2	31.8	31.0	32.0	64	.64
Conn.	7	7	7	29.2	25.0	29.0	193	175
N.Y.	828	782	751	27.8	33.0	29.0	23,076	21,779
N.J.	46	45	43	29.4	28.0	29.0	1,349	1,260
Pa.	928	906	870	28.2	29.0	32.0	26,187	27,840
Ohio	1,449	1,020	968	30.4	32.5	35.0	44,220	33,880
Ind.	1,646	1,009	1,110	26.3	25.0	34.0	43,936	25,225
Ill.	3,856	3,118	3,119	30.5	30.0	35.0	119,452	93,540
Mich.	1,321	1,139	1,207	28.9	37.5	34.5	38,305	42,712
Wis.	2,471	2,185	2,251	30.8	32.5	34.0	76,147	71,012
Minn.	4,268	3,939	4,136	30.8	38.5	35.0	132,787	151,652
Iowa	5,927	5,076	5,262	31.9	30.5	34.0	191,235	154,818
Mo.	1,651	1,860	1,860	21.2	22.0	22.0	35,565	40,920
N.Dak.	1,480	1,502	1,680	18.1	23.5	21.0	28,349	35,297
S.Dak.	1,596	1,627	1,845	21.3	27.0	26.0	39,538	43,929
Nebr.	2,061	1,419	1,431	21.9	14.5	22.0	48,256	20,576
Kans.	1,467	1,366	1,610	22.3	15.5	25.5	32,822	21,173
Del.	3	3	3	30.2	29.0	31.0	91	87
Md.	48	41	35	28.4	27.5	29.0	1,344	1,128
Va.	112	80	84	19.5	20.0	21.5	2,197	1,600
W.Va.	105	73	66	19.7	20.0	21.0	2,086	1,460
N.C.	220	253	250	19.2	22.5	21.0	4,228	5,692
S.C.	418	490	485	21.3	23.5	22.0	8,910	11,515
Ga.	358	426	443	19.0	21.0	19.5	6,842	8,946
Fla.	8	8	9	14.6	15.5	14.0	114	124
Ky.	121	56	63	16.2	17.0	19.0	1,959	952
Tenn.	98	85	80	16.0	17.0	19.0	1,598	1,445
Ala.	109	132	158	19.0	21.5	20.0	2,126	2,838
Miss.	45	76	114	22.3	36.0	32.0	1,043	2,736
Ark.	138	132	145	19.0	22.0	21.5	2,663	2,904
La.	32	52	60	24.4	32.0	34.0	814	1,664
Okla.	1,254	1,242	1,403	20.5	17.0	21.0	25,879	21,114
Tex.	1,452	1,250	1,375	23.8	23.0	25.0	35,299	28,750
Mont.	256	291	279	22.1	27.5	26.0	5,716	8,002
Idaho	136	164	157	35.6	38.0	36.0	4,827	6,232
Wyo.	115	88	90	24.3	26.0	23.0	2,762	2,288
Colo.	160	145	145	27.8	29.0	27.5	4,460	4,205
N.Mex.	25	29	29	23.4	22.0	22.0	581	638
Ariz.	10	10	10	26.9	23.0	27.0	285	230
Utah	37	28	27	36.1	35.0	35.0	1,324	980
Nev.	3	7	7	35.2	35.0	38.0	115	245
Wash.	162	229	240	48.1	49.0	47.0	7,791	11,221
Oreg.	276	350	340	31.6	83.5	31.0	8,682	11,725
Calif.	110	136	150	26.8	29.0	29.0	3,017	3,944
U. S.	37,005	33,070	34,585	27.4	28.3	29.8	1,024,852	937,215
							1,031,622	

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
July 1, 1940AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
July 10, 1940  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## BARLEY

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		Indi- cated
	Harvested		For		Indi- cated	Average	
	Average	harvest	Average	Yield	Average	Yield	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940	

	Thousand acres		Bushels		Thousand bushels	
Me.	4	4	4	29.3	29.0	117
Vt.	4	5	5	27.0	28.0	105
N.Y.	160	146	136	24.0	27.0	3,840
N.J.	1	5	8	27.2	30.0	30
Pa.	61	124	150	26.0	29.5	1,601
Ohio	55	50	55	23.2	25.0	1,278
Ind.	30	43	60	20.2	21.0	622
Ill.	231	169	135	24.8	24.5	5,855
Mich.	216	199	175	23.4	29.0	4,820
Wis.	788	779	662	27.2	29.0	21,296
Minn.	1,974	2,136	2,003	21.6	28.0	43,217
Iowa	506	563	400	24.3	24.5	12,486
Mo.	48	163	170	17.5	21.0	852
N.Dak.	1,735	1,655	1,804	14.0	18.5	25,478
S.Dak.	1,414	1,449	1,608	15.3	17.0	24,661
Nebr.	696	1,127	1,431	17.6	13.0	12,831
Kans.	389	680	1,006	13.7	11.0	5,691
Mi.	31	72	76	29.4	30.0	904
Va.	38	80	84	25.0	29.0	933
W.Va.	4	10	9	24.6	24.5	112
N.C.	15	11	13	18.1	20.0	266
Ky.	18	51	64	22.4	22.0	410
Tenn.	27	55	70	17.6	17.5	471
Okla.	101	378	344	15.2	16.0	1,600
Tex.	146	197	227	16.0	15.0	2,445
Mont.	141	212	201	19.0	24.0	2,621
Idaho	126	155	183	33.8	36.0	4,249
Wyo.	77	65	67	21.2	24.0	1,601
Colo.	427	388	466	19.0	19.5	8,096
N.Mex.	7	8	9	20.8	20.0	154
Ariz.	22	34	39	30.4	33.0	686
Utah	45	65	70	37.6	37.0	1,712
Nev.	7	15	15	37.2	35.0	260
Wash.	56	96	139	31.6	32.5	1,791
Oreg.	97	177	200	29.0	29.5	2,806
Calif.	1,099	1,234	1,197	26.7	25.0	29,590
U.S.	10,795	12,600	13,290	20.6	21.9	225,486
						276,298
						287,377

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
July 1, 1940AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
July 10, 1940  
3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

## RYE

State	Acreage		Yield_per_acre		Production	
	Harvested	For	Indi-	cated	Average	Indi-
	Average : 1939	harvest, : 1939	Average : 1939	cated : 1939	Average : 1939	cated : 1940
	1929-38	1940	1929-38	1940	1929-38	1940

	Thousand acres		Bushels		Thousand bushels			
N. Y.	22	22	22	15.7	15.5	348	341	363
N. J.	24	23	20	17.3	17.0	416	391	350
Pa.	109	73	74	13.9	14.5	1,504	1,058	1,073
Ohio	64	85	86	13.8	14.5	903	1,232	1,247
Ind.	121	134	125	11.7	12.0	1,424	1,608	1,625
Ill.	86	88	53	12.0	12.5	1,048	1,100	716
Mich.	154	121	88	11.9	12.5	1,850	1,512	1,188
Wis.	244	238	202	11.1	10.0	2,768	2,380	2,525
Minn.	418	525	583	15.2	14.0	6,533	7,350	6,128
Iowa	78	72	42	14.6	14.5	1,234	1,044	651
Mo.	31	42	35	9.1	10.0	281	420	368
N. Dak.	771	836	677	9.3	8.5	7,865	7,106	8,124
S. Dak.	356	528	391	10.8	9.0	4,555	4,752	4,301
Nebr.	308	446	326	9.3	8.0	3,008	3,568	2,608
Kans.	38	65	60	10.6	10.0	407	650	630
Del.	7	9	11	12.6	13.0	83	117	148
Md.	19	20	19	13.0	12.5	248	250	238
Va.	51	48	43	11.4	12.0	601	576	516
W. Va.	11	7	7	11.6	10.5	133	74	77
N. C.	64	61	61	7.6	7.5	486	458	458
S. C.	9	10	12	8.4	9.5	76	95	108
Ga.	18	21	21	6.0	6.5	104	136	136
Ky.	19	14	17	10.9	9.0	216	126	204
Tenn.	29	42	44	6.9	7.0	199	294	330
Okla.	21	62	39	8.0	8.5	168	527	332
Tex.	3	7	7	10.5	8.5	30	60	63
Mont.	38	35	25	9.0	12.0	353	420	275
Idaho	6	5	8	10.7	11.0	60	55	96
Wyo.	25	25	27	6.6	8.0	168	200	189
Colo.	42	66	55	7.3	6.5	322	429	412
Utah	2	4	4	7.6	8.0	20	32	28
Wash.	20	26	29	8.0	10.0	156	260	319
Oreg.	34	45	65	12.6	12.5	431	562	910
Calif.	8	6	8	12.6	11.0	97	66	112
U. S.	3,250	3,811	3,086	11.4	10.3	38,095	39,249	36,848

## RICE

	V	V							
Ark.	163	171	197	50.7	51.0	52.0	8,320	8,721	10,244
La.	454	479	489	40.3	43.0	41.0	18,316	20,597	20,049
Tex.	191	269	291	51.0	52.0	54.0	9,770	13,988	15,714
Calif.	115	120	118	68.2	75.0	70.0	7,848	9,000	8,260
U. S.	924	1,039	1,095	47.9	50.3	49.6	44,254	52,306	54,267

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of  
July 1, 1940

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
July 10, 1940  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## TAME HAY

State	Acreage Harvested : Average: : 1929-38: 1939	For : harvest: : 1940	Yield per acre : Indi- : Average: : 1929-38: 1939	Production : Indi- : Average: : 1929-38: 1939	Production				
					Thousands acres	Tons	Thousands tons		
Me.	989	1,005	1.005	0.87	0.91	0.90	862	918	904
N.H.	374	388	388	1.02	1.02	1.08	380	394	419
Vt.	927	933	936	1.17	1.21	1.25	1,085	1,133	1,170
Mass.	365	396	399	1.34	1.27	1.45	483	504	579
R.I.	40	45	46	1.24	1.16	1.30	50	52	60
Conn.	308	343	343	1.32	1.20	1.40	408	412	480
N.Y.	4,059	3,962	3,948	1.22	1.05	1.40	4,949	4,179	5,527
N.J.	222	219	223	1.51	1.37	1.70	334	299	379
Pa.	2,478	2,406	2,410	1.20	1.10	1.45	2,968	2,658	3,494
Ohio	2,612	2,720	2,851	1.14	1.32	1.50	2,979	3,577	4,276
Ind.	1,874	1,969	2,267	1.14	1.38	1.40	2,138	2,723	3,174
Ill.	2,714	2,877	3,246	1.21	1.45	1.35	3,279	4,183	4,382
Mich.	2,585	2,640	2,677	1.20	1.29	1.55	3,096	3,415	4,149
Wis.	3,251	3,980	4,021	1.41	1.46	1.75	4,645	5,829	7,037
Minn.	2,662	3,076	3,134	1.33	1.55	1.50	3,548	4,773	4,701
Iowa	3,115	3,498	4,071	1.36	1.38	1.50	4,216	4,814	6,106
Mo.	2,750	2,954	3,158	.88	1.09	1.05	2,427	3,222	3,316
N.Dak.	1,214	1,044	1,001	.90	1.05	1.10	1,079	1,094	1,101
S.Dak.	1,024	775	738	.84	.93	.90	865	719	664
Nebr.	1,528	909	951	1.38	1.23	1.30	2,103	1,118	1,236
Kans.	1,068	739	887	1.35	1.35	1.50	1,443	994	1,330
Del.	62	72	74	1.51	1.26	1.40	82	91	104
Md.	383	413	422	1.21	1.25	1.40	464	518	591
Ta.	963	1,036	1,071	.95	.95	1.10	923	983	1,178
W. Va.	672	708	713	.96	1.01	1.15	644	718	820
N.C.	859	1,107	1,190	.81	.90	.87	696	991	1,035
S.C.	496	655	690	.73	.83	.75	362	541	518
Ga.	833	1,111	1,135	.54	.52	.57	450	579	647
Fla.	90	100	103	.55	.51	.55	49	51	57
Ky.	1,285	1,367	1,428	1.01	1.16	1.20	1,317	1,582	1,714
Tenn.	1,508	1,621	1,622	.91	1.00	.95	1,372	1,629	1,541
Ala.	675	840	843	.73	.71	.75	494	596	632
Miss.	600	897	904	1.17	1.27	1.20	708	1,140	1,085
Ark.	749	991	1,046	1.00	1.09	1.00	746	1,080	1,046
La.	257	321	328	1.18	1.26	1.25	300	406	410
Okla.	532	626	629	1.26	1.21	1.35	668	755	849
Tex.	774	1,163	1,166	.97	.88	1.10	745	1,022	1,283
Mont.	1,479	1,290	1,286	1.17	1.47	1.50	1,724	1,900	1,929
Idaho	1,051	1,040	1,020	2.13	2.11	2.35	2,239	2,196	2,397
Wyo.	745	752	746	1.20	1.10	1.30	892	803	970
Colo.	1,140	1,057	1,040	1.57	1.48	1.55	1,797	1,537	1,612
N.Mex.	133	136	139	2.00	1.96	2.00	265	266	278
Ariz.	196	218	223	2.59	2.18	2.25	509	475	502
Utah	526	507	500	2.00	1.91	2.06	1,056	968	1,050
Nev.	190	184	187	1.91	1.84	2.05	363	338	383
Wash.	916	989	1,010	1.79	1.91	2.05	1,635	1,891	2,070
Oreg.	882	834	816	1.76	1.79	1.85	1,549	1,476	1,510
Calif.	1,653	1,484	1,542	2.59	2.82	3.00	4,259	4,184	4,626
U. S.	55,808	58,347	60,573	1.25	1.30	1.41	69,650	75,726	85,301

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1940

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

Washington, D.C.  
July 19, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## WILD HAY

## PASTURE

Thousand acres      Tons      Thousand tons      Percent

Me.	7	7	7	0.93	0.95	0.95	6	7	7	86	84	90
N.H.	6	8	7	.90	.90	.90	6	7	6	85	83	91
Vt.	8	10	10	.90	1.00	1.00	7	10	10	87	93	96
Mass.	8	8	7	.93	.95	1.00	7	8	7	84	73	91
R.I.	1	1	1	.85	.85	.90	1	1	1	85	69	90
Conn.	8	10	9	1.08	1.10	1.15	9	11	10	87	66	95
N.Y.	44	58	58	.90	.85	1.00	40	49	58	80	71	96
N.J.	13	12	11	1.24	1.30	1.35	17	16	15	79	59	86
Pa.	13	14	14	.79	.70	.90	10	10	13	78	71	92
Ohio	4	.5	5	.72	.85	.90	3	4	4	73	84	96
Ind.	8	.6	6	.88	.90	1.00	7	5	6	73	88	94
Ill.	19	12	14	.82	.80	.90	16	10	13	74	91	86
Mich.	35	28	22	.81	.85	.90	28	24	20	77	88	96
Wis.	284	250	250	.93	1.05	1.00	272	262	250	78	88	93
Minn.	1,678	1,357	1,316	.90	1.00	.95	1,514	1,357	1,250	75	85	80
Iowa	179	135	136	.98	1.05	1.00	175	142	136	78	82	82
Mo.	135	115	135	.94	1.20	1.10	128	138	148	70	91	82
N.Dak.	1,529	1,282	1,295	.71	.75	.85	1,129	962	1,101	61	74	76
S.Dak.	1,654	1,636	1,718	.52	.55	.55	909	900	945	62	60	73
Nebr.	2,550	2,193	2,193	.63	.60	.55	1,644	1,316	1,206	71	69	59
Kans.	799	655	655	.85	1.00	1.00	690	655	655	68	72	70
Del.	1	1	1	1.05	1.00	1.20	2	1	1	78	66	86
Md.	4	4	4	.86	1.00	1.00	3	4	4	76	77	80
Va.	10	16	16	.76	.85	.85	7	14	14	78	72	90
W.Va.	10	12	12	.76	.85	.90	7	10	11	74	76	89
N.C.	25	40	40	.95	1.10	1.00	24	44	40	75	79	82
S.C.	17	25	25	.76	.75	.80	13	19	20	67	68	75
Ga.	19	20	19	.78	.80	.80	15	16	15	68	83	80
Fla.	2	1	1	.68	.65	.65	2	1	1	77	84	81
Ky.	19	25	25	.90	1.10	1.00	16	28	25	73	90	89
Tenn.	35	47	42	.75	.95	.80	26	45	34	69	87	77
Ala.	41	40	40	.80	.85	.85	33	34	34	68	90	81
Miss.	60	85	70	.98	1.20	1.05	59	102	74	70	88	80
Ark.	160	143	143	.94	1.15	1.05	150	164	150	71	88	82
La.	21	19	20	1.00	1.30	1.30	21	25	26	70	81	82
Okla.	499	478	478	.85	1.00	1.00	424	478	478	67	77	77
Tex.	242	271	285	.90	.95	.95	220	257	271	70	69	81
Mont.	523	551	523	.76	1.00	.90	400	551	471	70	89	89
Idaho	90	81	81	.96	.90	1.00	86	73	81	86	82	86
Wyo.	280	269	274	.68	.60	.70	196	161	192	82	74	85
Colo.	356	344	354	.92	.80	.95	330	275	336	73	61	67
N.Mex.	23	24	26	.74	.55	.70	17	13	18	67	61	71
Ariz.	11	7	8	.98	.80	1.00	10	6	8	80	73	76
Utah	63	60	58	1.04	1.00	1.05	66	60	61	75	69	68
Nev.	122	137	137	.98	.90	1.00	122	123	137	81	84	89
Wash.	30	28	28	1.18	1.20	1.20	36	34	34	82	80	82
Oreg.	223	209	215	1.00	1.00	1.05	227	209	226	84	74	81
Calif.	149	159	184	1.10	1.00	1.30	167	159	239	75	64	86

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## ALFALFA HAY 1/

State	Acreage		Yield_per_acre		Production	
	Harvested	For	Indi- Average	harvest, Average	Indi- cated	Indi- cated
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	_Thousand acres_		_Tons_		_Thousand tons_	
Me.	6	6	6	1.48	1.45	1.50
N.H.	3	3	3	1.97	1.60	2.10
Vt.	11	13	14	2.20	1.95	2.50
Mass.	6	8	9	2.26	2.15	2.40
R.I.	1	1	1	2.28	2.20	2.45
Conn.	12	16	15	2.78	2.30	3.05
N.Y.	267	292	321	1.89	1.55	2.10
N.J.	39	48	52	2.16	2.00	2.45
Pa.	159	215	226	1.89	1.65	2.15
Ohio	351	516	537	1.82	2.00	2.20
Ind.	310	474	474	1.69	1.80	2.00
Ill.	351	471	476	2.04	2.25	2.30
Mich.	873	1,100	1,144	1.53	1.50	1.90
Wis.	681	1,127	1,150	1.96	1.75	2.40
Minn.	877	1,212	1,260	1.72	2.00	2.00
Iowa	706	879	914	2.07	2.10	2.20
Mo.	181	210	214	1.90	2.25	2.30
N.Dak.	196	114	112	1.02	1.10	1.35
S.Dak.	531	241	222	.94	.95	1.05
Nebr.	1,096	608	578	1.51	1.30	1.40
Kans.	690	410	488	1.52	1.60	1.70
Del.	6	5	6	2.32	2.30	2.50
Md.	30	35	36	1.95	1.85	2.20
Va.	53	65	62	1.72	1.85	2.00
W.Va.	16	27	30	1.76	2.00	2.10
N.C.	7	9	10	1.82	1.60	1.75
S.C.	2	3	2	1.71	1.55	1.65
Ga.	5	6	6	1.78	1.50	1.80
Ky.	127	176	185	1.56	1.80	1.80
Tenn.	38	72	75	1.62	1.70	1.80
Ala.	4	3	3	1.39	1.40	1.35
Miss.	43	65	67	2.20	2.30	2.25
Ark.	64	82	90	1.87	1.80	1.85
La.	17	22	24	2.08	2.20	2.30
Okla.	231	264	259	1.76	1.65	1.95
Tex.	68	108	113	2.27	2.30	2.40
Mont.	679	662	695	1.55	1.80	1.80
Idaho	780	773	758	2.42	2.40	2.70
Wyo.	374	367	371	1.48	1.45	1.55
Colo.	694	641	622	1.89	1.85	1.85
N.Mex.	90	91	93	2.37	2.40	2.45
Ariz.	152	156	161	2.90	2.50	2.60
Utah	479	447	447	2.06	2.00	2.15
Nev.	138	136	139	2.17	2.10	2.30
Wash.	229	300	318	2.52	2.40	2.70
Oreg.	255	264	269	2.50	2.55	2.60
Calif.	750	751	781	4.02	4.30	4.40
U.S.	12,678	13,494	13,838	1.94	2.00	2.20
						24,597
						27,035
						30,490

1/ Included in tame hay.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1940

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

**CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.

July 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Harvested	For	Indica-	Indica-		
	Average:	harvest	Average:	ted	Average:	ted
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Thousand acres			Tons		Thousand tons
Me.	546	475	480	0.97	1.02	1.00
N.H.	207	216	218	1.15	1.10	1.25
Vt.	697	684	684	1.21	1.25	1.30
Mass.	258	289	292	1.44	1.32	1.55
R.I.	22	25	26	1.36	1.25	1.45
Conn.	165	191	191	1.40	1.25	1.50
N.Y.	3,248	3,002	2,942	1.21	1.05	1.40
N.J.	151	117	115	1.36	1.10	1.50
Pa.	2,180	2,025	2,005	1.16	1.05	1.40
Ohio	2,018	1,755	1,843	1.02	1.10	1.30
Ind.	1,093	785	1,060	.97	1.10	1.25
Ill.	1,248	1,025	1,384	1.09	1.20	1.30
Mich.	1,494	1,291	1,265	1.04	1.15	1.30
Wis.	2,105	2,328	2,351	1.27	1.35	1.55
Minn.	946	886	859	1.21	1.35	1.30
Iowa	1,820	1,571	1,917	1.12	1.05	1.25
Mo.	1,753	1,210	1,210	.78	.90	.95
N.Dak.	28	16	12	.90	1.00	1.10
S.Dak.	34	16	15	.77	.85	.95
Nebr.	60	13	12	.97	.95	1.00
Kans.	111	33	40	.94	1.00	1.05
Del.	40	39	39	1.20	1.15	1.40
Md.	300	303	303	1.12	1.20	1.35
Va.	460	438	438	1.00	.90	1.20
W.Va.	440	382	378	.95	1.00	1.15
N.C.	65	76	79	.90	1.00	.95
Ga.	4	4	4	.96	.95	.95
Ky.	406	350	371	.92	1.10	1.15
Tenn.	264	225	214	.91	.95	1.00
Ala.	5	5	5	.81	.95	.85
Miss.	4	8	9	1.24	1.30	1.30
Ark.	57	52	42	.88	1.00	.85
Mont.	231	236	224	1.27	1.30	1.60
Idaho	141	140	133	1.36	1.30	1.45
Wyo.	106	103	103	1.08	.90	1.15
Colo.	154	142	135	1.37	1.10	1.40
N.Mex.	8	7	8	1.27	1.15	1.25
Utah	22	20	22	1.45	1.25	1.55
Nev.	24	21	21	1.27	1.10	1.40
Wash.	189	204	204	2.06	2.15	2.20
Oreg.	114	85	80	1.58	1.45	1.65
Calif.	37	35	35	1.62	1.60	1.80
U. S.	23,263	20,828	21,768	1.12	1.14	1.32
					26,030	23,640
						28,840

1/ Included in tame hay; excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

mbp

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1940

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## FLAXSEED

	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		
	Harvested	For					
State : Average:		: harvest	Average:		Indicated:	Average:	: Indicated
1929-38: 1939	: 1940	: 1929-38	: 1939	: 1940	: 1929-38	: 1939	: 1940
	Thousand acres		Bushels		Thousand bushels		
Mich.	7	8	9	8.8	8.5	7.5	59 68 68
Wis.	5	11	14	10.7	11.0	11.0	58 121 154
Minn.	641	1,223	1,541	8.2	10.0	10.0	5,140 12,230 15,410
Iowa	17	90	200	9.1	10.5	12.0	147 945 2,400
Mo.	3	4	5	4.2	6.5	6.0	13 26 30
N. Dak.	755	411	658	4.3	5.0	5.5	3,342 2,055 3,619
S. Dak.	215	162	282	4.2	6.0	7.5	959 1,296 2,115
Nebr.	7	1	2	1/5.5	6.0	7.0	38 6 14
Kans.	48	93	130	5.9	7.9	8.0	280 735 1,040
Tex.	--	18	29	--	11.5	6.0	-- 207 174
Mont.	144	125	135	3.6	4.5	5.0	495 562 675
Idaho	--	10	5	--	8.5	8.0	-- 85 40
Ariz.	--	5	12	--	22.0	22.0	-- 110 264
Wash.	--	9	7	--	11.0	10.0	-- 99 70
Oreg.	--	6	5	--	9.5	9.5	-- 57 48
Calif.	1/33	108	134	1/17.3	16.0	20.0	1/549 1,728 2,680
U. S.	1,868	2,284	3,168	6.0	8.9	9.1	10,846 20,330 28,801

1/ Short-time average.

## HOPS

	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	1/	
	Harvested	For					
State : Average:			Average:	: Ind.	Average:		: Ind.
1929-38: 1939	: 1940	: 1929-38	: 1939	: 1940	: 1929-38	: 1939	: 1940
	Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds		
Wash.	4,150	4,900	6,000	1,758	1,880	1,950	7,353 9,212 11,700
Oreg.	19,310	19,300	19,600	953	1,000	930	18,295 19,300 18,228
Calif.	5,540	6,800	7,100	1,583	1,598	1,400	8,662 10,868 9,940
U. S.	29,000	31,000	32,700	1,184	1,270	1,219	34,310 39,380 39,868

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

## SORGO (For Sirup)

	Acreage		Acreage				
	Harvested	For	Harvested	For			
State : Average :		: harvest	: State : Average :	: harvest			
1929-38 : 1939	: 1940	: 1929-38	: 1939	: 1940			
	Thousand acres		Thousand acres				
Ind.	3	3	4	: Ky.	14	12	13
Ill.	2	1	1	: Tenn.	20	14	16
Iowa	2	3	3	: Ala.	40	31	34
Mo.	12	10	10	: Miss.	22	17	20
Kans.	2	2	2	: Ark.	22	18	18
Va.	3	3	3	: Okla.	4	2	3
N.C.	20	12	13	: Tex.	28	30	30
S.C.	7	6	5	: U. S.	216	180	190
Ga.	16	16	15				

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

as of

July 1, 1940

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

	SOYBEANS			COWPEAS			VELVET BEANS		
	Acreage 1/			Acreage 1/			Acreage 1/		
	: Average:			: Average:			: Average:		
State	: 1929-38: 1939 : 1940			: 1929-38: 1939 : 1940			: 1929-38: 1939 : 1940		
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres			Thousand acres		
N.Y.	4	9	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.J.	6	30	35	1	2	2	-	-	-
Pa.	26	69	80	2/	1	1	-	-	-
Ohio	241	823	1,070	3	4	4	-	-	-
Ind.	629	1,377	1,460	33	40	44	-	-	-
Ill.	1,394	2,726	2,944	190	214	300	-	-	-
Mich.	32	148	225	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wis.	126	249	311	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minn.	-	171	231	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	510	1,160	1,520	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mo.	408	390	421	90	80	100	-	-	-
Nebr.	5	12	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kans.	37	50	60	5	11	12	-	-	-
Del.	30	43	45	2	2	2	-	-	-
Md.	36	50	55	8	9	10	-	-	-
Va.	104	110	110	88	70	80	-	-	-
W. Va.	39	52	54	2	2	2	-	-	-
N.C.	228	306	337	150	142	159	-	-	-
S.C.	19	35	32	305	350	368	12	25	28
Ga.	58	83	85	233	267	267	44	71	75
Fla.	-	-	-	24	22	23	9	8	8
Ky.	116	143	172	63	50	55	-	-	-
Tenn.	162	157	165	195	111	128	-	-	-
Ala.	173	230	235	167	183	183	25	32	30
Miss.	173	276	304	153	203	189	12	17	18
Ark.	121	190	171	292	331	301	-	-	-
La.	36	78	84	66	90	86	6	8	8
Okla.	15	18	14	78	102	100	-	-	-
Tex.	2/ 34	38	32	326	637	643	-	-	-
U.S.	4,756	9,023	10,286	2,476	2,923	3,059	107	161	167

1/ Grown alone for all purposes.

2/ Short-time average.

	PEANUTS			Condition July 1		
	Acreage 1/			Condition July 1		
	: Average			: Average		
State	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Thousand acres			Percent		
Va.	142	166	174	80	79	86
N.C.	246	262	275	75	79	81
Tenn.	12	8	8	70	63	77
Total	400	436	457	77	79	83
S.C.	16	20	23	67	78	80
Ga.	551	774	789	73	72	81
Fla.	123	150	158	79	74	81
Ala.	337	426	447	72	70	83
Miss.	35	40	41	72	70	73
Total	1,061	1,410	1,458	73	72	81
Ark.	53	55	55	72	74	74
La.	31	37	38	71	75	71
Okla.	57	52	65	69	75	75
Tex.	270	420	420	68	71	74
Total	412	564	578	69	72	74
U.S.	1,872	2,410	2,493	73	73	80

1/ Grown alone for all purposes.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1939 AND 1940

Class and Type	Acreage	Harvested	Yield per acre	Production	
				Indicated	1939-38
FLUE-CURED:				Average:	1939-38
Virginia	11	97,050	134,000	78,000	750
North Carolina	11	244,700	334,000	204,000	737
Total old belt	11	341,750	462,000	282,000	719
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	326,100	427,000	243,000	799
North Carolina	13	57,660	94,000	55,000	862
South Carolina	13	98,100	144,000	86,000	817
Total South Carolina belt	13	155,760	238,000	141,000	834
Georgia	14	75,530	125,000	73,000	844
Florida	14	7,990	29,500	14,000	790
Alabama	14	---	400	300	---
Total Georgia and Florida belt	14	83,570	154,900	87,300	838
Total Flue-Cured	11-14	907,180	1,287,900	753,300	748
FIRE-CURED:					
Virginia	21	27,390	25,000	23,700	750
Kentucky	22	37,250	18,000	12,500	778
Tennessee	22	59,210	44,000	46,000	826
Total C'ville & H'ville	22	96,460	62,000	64,500	808
Kentucky	23	32,260	20,600	21,600	770
Tennessee	23	7,920	5,300	5,600	816
Total Paducah	23	40,180	25,900	27,200	779
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	5,690	800	800	808
Total Fire-Cured (light):	21-24	169,720	111,700	116,200	793
AIR-CURED (light):					
Ohio	31	15,330	15,500	13,800	817
Indiana	31	11,300	12,700	10,200	791
Missouri	31	15,950	6,800	5,800	892
Kansas	31	1/ 329	600	500	1/ 033
Virginia	31	9,160	11,700	10,300	1,022
West Virginia	31	4,770	3,600	3,400	676
North Carolina	31	6,960	9,100	7,900	828
Kentucky	31	290,200	305,000	265,000	775
Tennessee	31	60,100	67,000	63,000	861
Alabama	31	---	200	200	850
Total Burley	31	404,050	432,200	380,800	798
Southern Maryland	32	36,390	38,200	37,800	716
Total Air-Cured (light):	31-32	440,440	470,400	418,600	416
AIR-CURED (dark):					
Indiana	35	1,690	500	500	836
Kentucky	35	19,260	20,000	20,400	816
Tennessee	35	3,220	3,600	3,600	798
Total On-Cukker	35	24,170	24,100	24,500	816
Green River (Ky.)	36	25,000	20,500	20,500	828
Virginia sun-cured	37	3,730	3,400	3,200	736
Total Air-Cured (dark)	35-37	52,900	48,000	48,900	818

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1939 AND 1940

Class and Type	Type No.	Average : 1929-38 : 1939 :	Acreage Harvested : For harvest, Average : 1940 : 1939 :	Yield per Acre : Indi- cated : 1940 : 1929-38 :	Production : Indi- cated : Average : 1939 :	Pounds		Thousands of pounds -
						Acres	Pounds	
<b>CIGAR FILLER:</b>								
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	29,390	26,900	27,700	1,225	1,320	1,000	35,508
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	20,290	16,500	16,800	1,959	1,000	1,000	35,645
Georgia	45	380	400	400	1,016	960	1,160	19,827
Florida	45	540	1,000	1,000	1,042	950	1,100	407
Total Ga. & Fla. sun-grown	45	920	1,400	1,400	1,027	960	1,117	595
Total cigar filler	45	51,400	44,300	45,900	1,116	1,191	1,000	1,000
Total cigar binder	45	41,45	51,45	44,300	1,116	1,191	1,004	1,004
<b>CIGAR BINDER:</b>								
Massachusetts	51	230	100	100	1,549	1,620	1,575	353
Connecticut	51	8,490	7,800	8,300	1,536	1,620	1,525	12,950
Total Conn. Valley broadleaf	51	8,720	7,900	8,400	1,536	1,620	1,526	12,303
Massachusetts	52	4,690	4,900	5,100	1,522	1,690	1,600	7,045
Connecticut	52	3,390	3,200	3,500	1,509	1,660	1,550	6,066
Total Conn. Valley Havana seed	52	6,080	8,100	8,600	1,518	1,678	1,580	5,312
New York	53	940	1,590	1,600	1,235	1,350	1,300	1,120
Pennsylvania	53	280	300	300	1,346	1,530	1,450	359
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana seed	53	1,220	1,800	1,900	1,263	1,380	1,324	1,479
Southern Wisconsin	54	14,430	13,000	13,600	1,336	1,400	1,350	1,384
Wisconsin	55	9,250	8,300	10,900	1,296	1,420	1,330	18,910
Minnesota	55	690	700	800	1,125	1,200	1,150	11,648
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	10,140	10,000	11,700	1,286	1,405	1,318	1,036
Total cigar binder	55	51,55	42,590	40,800	1,405	1,498	1,418	840
<b>CIGAR WRAPPER:</b>								
Massachusetts	61	1,110	1,300	900	1,004	1,120	1,020	1,117
Connecticut	61	5,170	6,400	5,600	982	1,120	1,020	5,061
Total Conn. Valley shade-grown	61	6,280	7,700	6,500	985	1,120	1,020	6,173
Georgia	62	490	700	700	1,043	860	980	515
Florida	62	2,170	2,500	3,000	1,009	860	980	2,236
Total Ga. & Fla. shade grown	62	2,660	3,200	3,700	1,014	860	980	2,751
Total cigar wrapper	62	61-62	8,960	10,900	10,200	997	1,044	1,005
Total cigar types	62	41-62	102,950	96,500	102,900	10,200	997	8,960
UNITED STATES	All	1,673,750	2,014,500	1,437,300	815.6	917.7	898.7	1,291,685

1/ Short-time average.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as ofAGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
July 10, 1940  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

July 1, 1940

## TOBACCO

	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		
	Harvested	For		Indi-		Indi-	
	Average	harvest	Average	cated	Average	cated	
State	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38
				1929-38	1939	1940	
	Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds		
Mass.	6,030	6,300	6,100 1,420	1,571	1,514	8,515	9,899 9,236
Conn.	17,070	17,400	17,400 1,358	1,443	1,363	23,108	25,116 23,795
N.Y.	940	1,500	1,600 1,235	1,350	1,300	1,120	2,025 2,080
Pa.	29,670	27,200	28,000 1,226	1,322	1,005	36,004	35,967 28,135
Ohio	36,740	32,000	30,600 902	947	955	32,924	30,295 29,220
Ind.	13,090	13,200	11,400 799	899	875	10,498	11,868 9,976
Wis.	23,680	22,300	24,500 1,319	1,408	1,341	30,559	31,406 32,857
Minn.	890	700	800 1,125	1,200	1,150	1,036	840 920
Mo.	5,950	6,800	5,800 892	925	1,100	5,382	6,290 6,380
Kans.	1/ 329	600	500 1/32	850	875	1/ 277	510 438
Md.	36,390	38,200	37,800 716	780	640	26,096	29,796 24,192
Va.	137,330	172,100	115,900 716	836	782	97,395	143,847 90,684
W.Va.	4,770	3,600	3,400 676	760	775	3,262	2,736 2,635
N.C.	635,440	864,100	509,900 781	939	913	496,101	811,675 465,650
S.C.	98,100	144,000	86,000 817	925	900	81,068	133,200 77,400
Ga.	76,400	126,100	74,100 846	761	951	67,464	95,986 70,500
Fla.	10,700	33,000	18,000 865	720	924	9,504	23,760 16,640
Ky.	409,660	384,900	346,800 782	891	849	320,407	343,100 294,484
Tenn.	130,450	119,900	118,200 843	917	897	109,895	109,928 106,048
Ala.	600	500	500 ---	683	830	410	410 415
U.S.	1,673,750	2,014,500	1,437,300 815.6	917.7	898.7	1,360,661	1,848,654 1,291,685

1/ Short-time average.

## BEANS, dry edible 1/

	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		
	Harvested	For		Indi-		Indi-	
	Average	harvest	Average	cated	Average	cated	
State	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38
				1929-38	1939	1940	
	Thousand acres		Pounds		Thousand bags		
Maine	8	11	10	856	910	830	70 100 83
Vt.	3	3	3	605	600	640	19 18 19
N.Y.	140	140	151	755	810	720	1,062 1,134 1,087
Mich.	561	452	520	725	1,000	730	3,974 4,520 3,796
Wis.	6	2	2	388	450	410	21 9 8
Minn.	5	2	2	312	450	250	16 9 5
Nebr.	14	14	19	713	1,100	950	104 154 180
Kans.	8	-----	1 3/ 362	-----	275	29	----- 3
Mont.	26	15	17	1,091	1,380	1,250	274 207 212
Idaho	120	110	130	1,282	1,410	1,400	1,522 1,551 1,820
Wyo.	38	46	50	1,052	1,000	1,100	403 460 550
Colo.	320	272	313	336	500	380	1,118 1,360 1,189
N.Mex.	153	146	162	343	280	350	542 409 567
Ariz.	8	10	11	488	230	550	41 23 60
Oreg.	2	2	2	616	900	800	12 18 16
Calif.	326	329	353	1,187	1,213	1,261	3,879 3,990 4,516
U.S.	1,737	1,554	1,751	759.0	898.5	805.9	13,086 13,962 14,111

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds.

3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1940

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## SUGAR BEETS

## SUGARCANE FOR SIRUP

State	Acreage			State	Acreage			
	Harvested		For		Harvested		For	
	Average	harvest	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
<u>Thousand acres</u>								
S.C.	5	5	4	Ark.	1	1	1	
Ga.	33	34	27	La.	25	32	35	
Fla.	12	12	11	Tex.	9	6	5	
Ala.	24	23	21	U.S.	133	145	123	
Miss.	25	27	19					

## SUGAR CANE FOR SUGAR

For seed

Louisiana	19.6	18	18	16.6	20.5	19.0	324	369	342
Florida	.6	.8	.8	32.8	35.5	37.0	19	30	30
Total	20.2	18.8	18.8	17.0	21.2	19.8	343	399	372

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1940

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## POTATOES 1/

GROUP and STATE	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Average:	Harvested	For harvest	Average:	Indicated	Average:
	1929-38:	1939	1940	1929-38:	1939	1940
	Thousands of acres			Bushels		Thousands of bushels

## SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:

Maine	168	170	177	269	225	255	45,137	38,250	45,135
New York	233	211	215	123	127	122	28,811	26,797	26,230
Pennsylvania	210	187	191	119	120	118	24,927	22,440	22,538
3 Eastern	611	568	583	161.7	154.0	161.1	98,875	87,487	93,903
Michigan	278	250	250	92	97	95	25,778	24,250	23,750
Wisconsin	258	197	197	86	88	85	22,208	17,336	16,745
Minnesota	316	239	249	75	85	80	23,630	20,315	19,920
North Dakota	130	165	177	70	2/ 85	80	9,127	14,025	14,160
South Dakota	45	30	32	53	80	70	2,480	2,400	2,240
5 Central	1,028	881	905	81.1	88.9	84.9	83,222	78,326	76,815
Nebraska	104	81	82	78	2/120	80	7,997	9,720	6,560
Montana	20	17	17	90	90	95	1,808	1,530	1,615
Idaho	110	2/124	124	220	230	240	24,232	28,520	29,760
Wyoming	27	20	19	83	80	90	2,201	1,600	1,710
Colorado	99	90	84	144	160	125	14,178	14,400	10,500
Utah	13.2	12.6	13.0	154	160	140	2,023	2,016	1,820
Nevada	2.7	2.0	2.3	144	140	165	384	280	380
Washington	50	42	42	169	175	175	8,368	7,350	7,350
Oregon	44	45	46	146	160	165	6,378	7,200	7,590
California 3/	29.0	40.7	41.5	233	284	275	6,813	11,559	11,412
10 Western	498.2	474.3	470.8	150.1	177.5	167.2	74,384	84,175	78,697
TOTAL 18	2,137.3	1,923.3	1,958.8	120.3	130.0	127.3	256,482	249,988	249,415

## OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:

New Hampshire	9.4	9.3	9.7	155	150	140	1,463	1,395	1,358
Vermont	16.6	15.0	15.4	136	130	120	2,264	1,950	1,848
Massachusetts	15.3	17.0	18.7	135	155	135	2,056	2,635	2,524
Rhode Island	3.4	4.1	4.5	171	190	170	582	779	765
Connecticut	15.7	17.5	19.1	156	185	150	2,457	3,238	2,865
5 New England	60.4	62.9	67.4	146.1	158.9	138.9	8,822	9,997	9,360
West Virginia	37	32	32	80	95	100	2,925	3,040	3,200
Ohio	127	120	121	97	105	98	12,429	12,600	11,858
Indiana	62	48	51	86	95	95	5,251	4,560	4,845
Illinois	47	37	38	75	93	90	3,499	3,441	3,420
Iowa	75	56	56	77	100	90	5,759	5,600	5,040
5 Central	348	293	298	86.1	99.8	95.2	29,862	29,241	28,363
New Mexico	5.6	6.0	6.0	72	80	80	405	480	480
Arizona	2.4	2.2	2.4	82	100	100	201	220	240
2 Southwestern	8.0	8.2	8.4	75.2	85.4	85.7	607	700	720
TOTAL 12	416.2	364.1	373.8	94.6	109.7	102.8	39,291	39,938	38,443
30 LATE STATES	2,553.5	2,287.4	2,332.6	116.1	126.7	123.4	295,772	289,926	287,858

## INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:

New Jersey	48	55	58	167	136	156	8,004	7,480	9,048
Delaware	5.2	4.0	4.3	87	80	90	457	320	387
Maryland	30	25	26	102	95	109	3,098	2,375	2,834
Virginia	97	78	78	118	87	121	11,507	6,786	9,438
Kentucky	48	46	47	76	84	90	3,688	3,864	4,230
Missouri	56	53	52	76	88	108	4,280	4,664	5,616
Kansas	36	28	28	79	76	104	2,937	2,128	2,912
TOTAL 7	321.2	289.0	293.3	106.0	95.6	117.5	33,972	27,617	34,465
37 LATE and									
INTERMEDIATE	2,874.7	2,576.4	2,625.9	115.0	123.3	122.7	329,744	317,543	322,327

t1d

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of  
July 1, 1940

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production
and	Harvested	For	Indi- : : : Indi-
STATE	Average	harvest	cated : Average : cated
	: 1929-38: 1939 : 1940	: 1929-38: 1939 : 1940	: 1929-38: 1939 : 1940
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand bushels
EARLY POTATO STATES:			
North Carolina	79	82	81 100 100 109 7,976 8,200 8,829
South Carolina	20	28	28 117 111 114 2,424 3,108 3,192
Georgia	16	18	19 65 77 79 1,046 1,386 1,501
Florida	28	29	28 111 120 153 3,044 3,480 4,284
Tennessee	42	41	43 69 71 75 2,883 2,911 3,225
Alabama	34	45	48 84 108 87 2,860 4,860 4,176
Mississippi	15	20	20 71 71 64 1,063 1,420 1,280
Arkansas	41	39	41 74 77 93 3,008 3,003 3,813
Louisiana	40	39	37 62 54 58 2,454 2,106 2,146
Oklahoma	37	33	33 71 68 74 2,668 2,244 2,442
Texas	52	43	47 65 62 66 3,343 2,666 3,102
California 4/	17.9	33.3	36.5 230 333 300 4,436 11,089 10,950
<u>TOTAL 12</u>	<u>421.0</u>	<u>450.3</u>	<u>461.5</u> <u>87.9</u> <u>103.2</u> <u>106.0</u> <u>37,205</u> <u>46,473</u> <u>48,940</u>
<u>TOTAL U. S.</u>	<u>3,295.7</u>	<u>3,026.7</u>	<u>3,087.4</u> <u>111.5</u> <u>120.3</u> <u>120.3</u> <u>366,949</u> <u>364,016</u> <u>371,263</u>

1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or non-commercial, early or late. 2/ Revised from December preliminary estimate. 3/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop. 4/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

## SWEETPOTATOES

	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production
	Harvested	For	Indi- : : : Indi-
	Average	harvest	cated : Average : cated
	: 1929-38: 1939 : 1940	: 1929-38: 1939 : 1940	: 1929-38: 1939 : 1940
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand bushels
N.J.	15	15	15 138 155 135 2,069 2,325 2,025
Ind.	4	3	3 104 105 115 426 315 345
Ill.	6	6	7 86 88 85 527 528 595
Iowa	3	3	3 86 90 92 245 270 276
Mo.	12	13	12 79 85 85 906 1,105 1,020
Kans.	5	3	3 92 80 115 424 240 345
Del.	7	5	5 124 135 135 826 675 675
Md.	8	9	10 134 160 135 1,090 1,440 1,350
Va.	37	32	31 112 129 120 4,156 4,128 3,720
N.C.	86	77	73 96 112 104 8,163 8,624 7,592
S.C.	61	67	66 86 102 90 5,220 6,834 5,940
Ga.	115	117	99 73 76 71 8,412 8,892 7,029
Fla.	21	19	19 69 60 65 1,468 1,140 1,235
Ky.	22	24	24 84 82 90 1,835 1,968 2,160
Tenn.	57	47	50 91 79 100 5,198 3,713 5,000
Ala.	93	110	90 82 80 77 7,560 8,800 6,930
Miss.	80	83	77 91 74 90 7,223 6,142 6,930
Ark.	40	40	35 75 67 65 2,935 2,680 2,275
La.	96	95	90 70 73 70 6,686 6,935 6,300
Okla.	18	21	19 65 45 80 1,213 945 1,520
Tex.	64	63	54 72 60 77 4,690 3,780 4,158
Calif.	11	10	12 105 120 115 1,164 1,200 1,380
<u>U.S.</u>	<u>860</u>	<u>862</u>	<u>797</u> <u>84.6</u> <u>84.3</u> <u>86.3</u> <u>72,436</u> <u>72,679</u> <u>68,800</u>

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1940

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## PEACHES

## APPLES

State	Condition July 1:			Production 1/		Condition on July 1 in		
	:Average:	:Average:	:Ind.	:States having commercial	:1929-38:	:1939:	:1940:	
	:1929-38:	:1939:	:1940:	:1929-38:	:1939:	:1940:		
	Percent	Thousand bushels					:Average:	:
N.H.	56	57	65	18	17	17	:State: 1929-38: 1939: 1940:	
Mass.	58	59	59	110	74	72		Percent
R.I.	64	75	97	36	12	26	:Me.	64
Conn.	59	69	67	164	84	114	:N.H.	62
N.Y.	56	84	70	1,368	1,732	1,400	:Vt.	64
N.J.	60	73	81	1,307	1,435	1,530	:Mass.	62
Pa.	48	71	74	1,666	2,460	2,480	:R.I.	62
Ohio	36	64	33	788	1,212	492	:Conn.	64
Ind.	36	53	13	408	378	64	:N.Y.	54
Ill.	42	64	11	1,553	1,800	204	:N.J.	62
Mich.	53	88	57	1,568	2,760	1,682	:Pa.	51
Iowa	39	76	51	79	110	81	:Ohio	41
Mo.	34	46	29	782	1,140	638	:Ind.	44
Nebr.	37	62	40	41	70	51	:Ill.	45
Kans.	30	38	44	125	154	132	:Mich.	56
Del.	60	75	80	299	422	400	:Wis.	64
Md.	53	68	82	371	437	450	:Minn.	56
Va.	46	40	50	906	1,025	1,237	:Iowa	56
W. Va.	34	41	61	284	315	475	:Mo.	46
N.C.	59	42	37	1,922	1,305	1,176	:Nebr.	50
S.C.	56	66	55	1,141	1,636	1,560	:Kans.	43
Ga.	53	55	53	5,029	3,800	3,618	:Del.	62
Fla.	58	35	77	60	33	60	:Md.	50
Ky.	34	33	16	517	562	243	:Va.	46
Tenn.	41	46	12	1,209	1,470	288	:W. Va.	45
Ala.	49	64	25	1,335	1,705	672	:N.C.	47
Miss.	52	71	28	798	1,034	390	:Ga.	50
Ark.	43	66	45	1,718	2,615	1,840	:Ky.	41
La.	48	62	66	269	409	442	:Tenn.	43
Okla.	30	38	29	526	615	454	:Ark.	48
Tex.	39	63	56	1,200	1,972	1,770	:Okla.	41
Idaho	51	57	83	133	136	202	:Mont.	65
Colo.	73	76	90	1,159	1,575	1,935	:Idaho	72
N.Mex.	33	41	52	71	73	88	:Colo.	55
Ariz.	60	58	70	58	51	47	:N.Mex.	47
Utah	59	80	73	439	564	525	:Ariz.	60
Nev.	56	80	64	5	6	4	:Utah	67
Wash.	61	69	89	1,079	1,210	1,494	:Wash.	72
Oreg.	59	82	75	276	391	361	:Oreg.	71
Calif., All	76	88	80	21,914	24,043	23,752	:Calif.	70
Clingstone 2/	76	88	81	14,343	15,251	15,585		
Freestone 3/	75	87	78	7,571	8,792	8,167		38
U.S.	58	69	60	52,723	60,823	52,436	:States	56
								64
								59

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

3/ Mainly for canning.

4/ Mainly for drying.

map

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
July 1, 1940AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
July 10, 1940  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## PEARS

State	Condition July 1			Production 1/		
	Average :		1940	Average :		Indicated
	1929-38	1939		1929-33	1939	
	Percent				Thousand bushels	
Me.	58	57	72	12	13	14
N.H.	64	58	63	14	11	13
Vt.	55	58	60	8	7	7
Mass.	60	57	55	72	53	50
R.I.	65	75	83	10	8	10
Conn.	65	58	62	48	43	43
N.Y.	47	55	60	1,374	1,749	1,855
N.J.	54	60	69	73	52	63
Pa.	50	62	64	630	918	886
Ohio	43	61	54	625	956	816
Ind.	43	60	55	350	527	476
Ill.	42	57	51	545	668	554
Mich.	52	54	55	1,042	1,354	1,419
Iowa	46	71	71	99	139	146
Mo.	36	50	46	347	426	420
Nebr.	42	62	62	41	55	46
Kans.	37	51	62	157	151	212
Del.	52	56	77	15	.9	11
Md.	49	47	70	94	81	104
Va.	36	21	45	325	189	392
W.Va.	27	32	53	56	56	92
N.C.	46	59	46	260	230	283
S.C.	53	63	66	100	104	112
Ga.	51	47	65	272	281	381
Fla.	60	43	81	100	69	168
Ky.	32	28	43	195	206	280
Tenn.	34	32	14	226	244	114
Ala.	46	50	40	280	313	248
Miss.	49	51	55	278	348	372
Ark.	44	56	46	152	211	177
La.	52	47	81	115	130	204
Okla.	30	37	27	113	92	68
Tex.	43	57	68	359	406	511
Idaho	64	62	79	60	62	67
Colo.	62	45	86	273	173	255
N.Mex.	45	52	60	42	45	52
Ariz.	60	85	54	12	11	8
Utah	64	65	78	86	104	118
Nev.	65	70	60	4	3	3
Wash., all	70	69	76	4,781	5,779	6,399
Bartlett	--	68	76	3,480	3,700	4,131
Other	--	71	76	1,301	2,079	2,268
Oreg., all	70	80	77	3,159	4,229	4,332
Bartlett	--	79	78	1,346	1,620	1,618
Other	--	81	76	1,814	2,609	2,714
Calif., all	66	68	68	9,530	10,542	9,459
Bartlett	--	69	67	8,417	9,209	8,042
Other	--	64	74	1,112	1,333	1,417
U. S.	59	63	65	26,333	31,047	31,240

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
July 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
July 10, 1940  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

State	GRAPES			Production 1/	Tons	
	Condition July 1		Average			
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent					
Maine	74	71	74	31	30	30
N.H.	76	84	70	90	110	100
Vt.	72	85	95	39	50	50
Mass.	78	72	79	644	700	730
R.I.	82	50	89	288	230	310
Conn.	80	75	80	2,083	2,460	2,640
N.Y.	72	78	73	74,910	75,600	68,700
N.J.	80	70	81	3,150	3,100	3,700
Pa.	70	80	75	21,770	23,200	22,400
Ohio	67	85	80	27,430	42,800	40,400
Ind.	70	84	75	4,080	4,800	4,400
Ill.	73	85	75	6,490	8,800	7,800
Mich.	69	82	81	57,960	58,100	58,400
Wis.	75	83	84	387	490	490
Minn.	70	82	79	257	290	270
Iowa	75	85	84	5,630	5,800	5,700
Mo.	72	85	71	9,380	12,500	10,300
Nebr.	64	67	77	2,520	3,000	3,900
Kans.	68	81	76	3,650	4,100	4,300
Del.	85	88	82	2,050	2,000	1,900
Md.	75	82	80	686	750	700
Va.	76	74	73	2,280	2,600	2,700
W.Va.	62	76	75	1,293	1,750	1,850
N.C.	78	77	77	6,224	7,500	8,000
S.C.	72	75	71	1,485	2,020	1,960
Ga.	71	74	71	1,411	1,830	1,890
Fla.	69	69	77	785	670	810
Ky.	72	81	71	1,855	2,750	2,660
Tenn.	71	77	54	1,886	2,240	1,850
Ala.	71	74	57	1,275	1,710	1,430
Miss.	69	71	54	285	290	220
Ark.	73	69	66	9,840	8,200	8,600
La.	61	60	67	54	50	60
Okla.	65	62	63	3,165	3,200	3,400
Tex.	64	70	67	2,410	2,800	2,800
Idaho	82	83	89	539	580	580
Colo.	68	71	91	512	500	710
N.Mex.	77	79	86	1,069	1,170	1,220
Ariz.	81	75	92	1,047	710	760
Utah	83	80	89	952	840	910
Nev.	82	75	91	94	110	100
Wash.	84	92	87	5,030	5,700	6,000
Oreg.	85	88	88	2,280	1,700	2,200
Calif., All	79	85	78	1,950,700	2,223,000	2,134,000
Wine varieties	80	83	82	481,800	569,000	570,000
Raisin varieties	78	87	76	1,126,500	1,269,000	1,182,000
Dried 2/	--	--	--	212,560	345,000	--
Not dried	--	--	--	276,200	289,000	--
Table varieties	78	83	79	342,400	390,000	382,000
U.S.	78	85	78	2,220,001	2,525,830	2,421,930

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to 4 tons of fresh grapes.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
July 1, 1940AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D.C.,  
July 10, 1940  
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Crop and State	PLUMS AND PRUNES			DISPOSITION OF PRUNES IN WASHINGTON & OREGON 1/		
	Condition July 1:	Production	Percent	State and Average:	Ind.	Disposition
	: Average:	: Average:	: 1929-38: 1939: 1940: 1929-38: 1939: 1940	: 1929-38: 1939: 1940	: 1929-38: 1939: 1940	: 1929-38: 1939: 1940
				Tons		Tons
				Fresh Basis 2/		Fresh Basis
<u>PLUMS:</u>				USED FRESH:		
Mich.	52	56	66	5,390	6,300	6,200: Wash. 14,210 15,800
Calif.	69	77	74	61,500	71,000	72,000: Oreg. 16,960 20,100
<u>PRUNES:</u>				CANNED: 3/		
Idaho	65	80	80	17,960	23,500	18,800: Wash. 4,540 6,800
Wash., all	58	85	54	33,050	34,300	19,000: Oreg. 14,450 25,700
E. Wash.	69	80	82	13,250	14,300	14,600: Dry Basis 4/
W. Wash.	52	88	25	19,800	20,000	4,400: DRIED:
Oreg., all	54	88	28	113,650	153,800	47,900: Wash. 3,450 1,800
E. Oreg.	67	73	79	12,880	13,800	14,900: Oreg. 24,090 26,600
W. Oreg.	53	90	22	100,770	140,000	33,000: Dry Basis 5/
Calif.	64	62	65	198,900	185,000	202,000: -

1/ An estimate of the disposition of the 1940 crop in Washington and Oregon will be published October 10.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1939, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Plums, California, 7,000; Prunes, Idaho, 1,200; Eastern Washington, 500; Western Washington, 4,800; Eastern Oregon, 1,200; Western Oregon, 18,300. 3/ Includes small quantities for cold packing. 4/ The drying ratio in Washington and Oregon ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. 5/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

## CHERRIES

State	All varieties			Sweet varieties		Sour varieties	
	Condition July 1	Production 1/	Percent	Production 1/	Production 1/	Production 1/	Production 1/
	: Average:	: Average:		: Ind.	: Ind.	: Ind.	: Ind.
	: 1929-38: 1939: 1940: 1929-38: 1939: 1940	: 1929-38: 1939: 1940		: 1939: 1940: 1939: 1940	: 1940: 1939: 1940	: 1939: 1940	: 1940
			Tons		Tons		Tons
N.Y.	60	75	61	19,094	27,950	23,100	1,980 1,650 25,970 21,450
Pa.	51	70	70	7,491	12,170	11,760	3,280 3,450 8,890 8,310
Ohio	50	80	63	4,696	8,860	7,160	450 360 8,410 6,800
Mich.	54	64	65	28,310	37,000	39,010	2,730 3,730 34,270 35,280
Wis.	66	63	82	8,534	8,500	11,390	-- -- 8,500 11,390
Mont.	71	83	82	503	360	350	60 70 300 280
Idaho	68	65	80	2,698	1,800	2,060	1,370 1,580 430 480
Colo.	49	43	48	3,559	3,920	3,690	150 270 3,770 3,420
Utah	63	54	76	2,922	2,450	5,170	1,380 3,400 1,070 1,770
Wash.	58	71	80	16,850	26,800	30,500	20,000 22,400 6,800 8,100
Oreg.	56	76	74	13,990	21,200	22,000	18,500 19,300 2,700 2,700
Calif.	2/ 60	2/ 82	2/ 32	20,720	36,000	14,100	36,000 14,100 -- --
12 States	58	72	63	129,367	187,010	170,290	85,900 70,310 101,110 99,980

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1940

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Condition July 1			Production 1/		
	Average: 1929-38	1939	1940	Average: 1928-37	1937	1938
ORANGES:	Percent			Thousand boxes		
California, all	76	67	75	34,715	45,914	41,152
Valencias	77	70	72	19,380	29,234	23,245
Navels and Misc.	74	64	79	15,335	16,680	17,907
Florida, all	71	76	62	17,842	26,700	33,900
Early and midseason	--	--	62	2/11,120	13,700	17,500
Valencias	--	--	62	2/ 7,180	10,700	13,000
Tangerines	63	52	66	2/ 2,280	2,300	3,400
Satsumas	54	57	42	--	--	--
Texas	66	69	63	677	1,440	2,815
Arizona	78	67	73	180	350	430
Alabama	--	75	2	78	76	96
Mississippi	--	58	(4)	39	67	85
Louisiana	2/86	73	54	255	238	385
7 States 3/	74	71	69	53,785	74,785	78,863
78,862						

## GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	65	53	62	12,838	14,600	23,600	15,800
Seedless	--	--	62	2/4,480	5,500	7,900	6,800
Other	--	--	62	2/9,540	9,100	15,700	9,000
Texas	60	65	53	3,538	11,800	15,670	13,900
Arizona	81	63	72	1,003	2,750	2,700	2,900
California	78	70	73	1,544	1,943	1,744	1,975
4 States 3/	66	59	60	18,923	31,093	43,714	34,575

## LEMONS:

California 3/	74	66	78	7,881	9,360	11,322	12,000
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## LIMES:

Florida	73	74	37	20	70	95	95
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1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season adopted extends from November 1 to October 31. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States, in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. Indicated production for the 1940-41 season will be issued in October.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.

4/ Failure reported.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND FLORIDA

STATE AND CROP	Condition July 1			Production 1/			Indicated 1940
	Average: 1929-38	1939	1940	Average: 1929-38	1939	1940	
CALIFORNIA:	Percent			Tons			
Apricots	60	81	25	231,000	312,000	102,000	
Figs, dried	78	75	87	22,260	26,000	--	
" not dried				8,690	9,300	--	
Olives	60	44	74	24,120	22,000	--	
Almonds	56	75	43	12,270	19,200	11,600	
Walnuts	75	82	69	42,030	55,000	47,000	
OREGON:							
Filberts	2/72	88	69	1,025	3,160	--	
Walnuts	2/71	73	75	2,340	4,400	--	
WASHINGTON:							
Apricots	--	80	85	6,710	10,700	12,600	
Filberts	--	80	80	2/ 199	590	--	
FLORIDA:							
Avocados	68	59	30	1,338	2,500	--	
Pineapples	75	67	55	14,250	15,000	--	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1939, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): California apricots, 8,000.

2/ Short-time average.

mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
 CROP REPORTING BOARD  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 10, 1940

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	July 1 (Avg.) 1929-38	July 1 1938	July 1 1939	July 1 1940
	Pounds			
Me.	16.4	17.1	17.5	17.3
N. H.	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.7
Vt.	17.5	17.1	18.4	19.6
Mass.	18.8	19.2	18.8	19.5
Conn.	18.5	19.7	20.5	19.2
N. Y.	21.2	21.7	21.4	22.9
N. J.	20.3	20.1	20.0	20.9
Pa.	19.5	19.8	19.5	21.3
N. ATL.	19.64	20.16	20.14	21.31
Ohio	18.6	19.4	18.9	20.0
Ind.	16.7	17.6	17.5	18.1
Ill.	16.8	18.2	18.3	18.5
Mich.	21.1	21.4	21.5	22.2
Wis.	21.4	22.2	22.5	22.7
E. N. CENT.	19.48	20.34	20.41	20.72
Minn.	19.4	21.2	20.3	20.7
Iowa	17.3	18.3	17.9	18.3
Mo.	12.0	12.8	13.1	13.6
N. Dak.	17.6	19.2	19.7	19.4
S. Dak.	15.8	16.5	16.9	17.2
Nebr.	16.1	16.3	18.1	17.6
Kansas	15.0	15.7	15.7	15.2
W. N. CENT.	16.40	17.56	17.56	17.59
Md.	15.9	16.8	17.0	17.5
Va.	13.6	14.0	13.2	13.8
W. Va.	14.7	15.1	14.8	14.7
N. C.	12.7	13.6	13.8	13.3
S. C.	10.8	11.3	10.9	12.7
Ga.	9.2	9.7	10.1	10.0
S. ATL.	12.25	13.38	12.80	13.17
Ky.	13.6	14.3	14.1	14.6
Tenn.	11.6	13.1	12.8	12.1
Miss.	8.4	8.5	9.0	8.1
Ark.	10.2	10.6	10.7	10.4
Okla.	12.2	13.5	14.1	13.0
Tex.	10.3	11.7	10.7	10.5
S. CENT.	10.67	11.22	11.54	11.04
Mont.	17.3	20.2	21.2	19.3
Idaho	21.0	21.5	21.9	21.3
Wyo.	16.1	16.4	17.8	19.8
Colo.	16.5	18.0	17.4	18.7
Wash.	21.3	22.4	22.2	22.8
Oreg.	19.5	20.4	20.3	20.7
Calif.	19.4	21.0	20.9	20.4
WEST.	18.18	19.30	20.17	20.16
U. S.	16.30	17.19	17.27	17.43

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from Crop and Special Dairy reporters and are weighted by counties. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from Crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Alabama and Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada.

SHH

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1940

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

## EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, JULY 1 1/

State	Av. 1929-38	1938	1939	1940
		Number		
Maine	49.8	56.2	56.2	55.9
N.H.	49.6	51.9	55.1	53.5
Vt.	50.9	58.3	52.9	56.5
Mass.	49.1	56.2	49.1	54.0
R.I.	43.8	50.2	53.0	54.0
Conn.	49.5	55.9	51.7	53.7
N.ENG.	49.6	55.8	53.3	54.4
N.Y.	50.3	52.0	52.0	51.8
N.J.	44.3	45.9	48.7	48.2
Pa.	47.2	49.5	48.0	49.1
N.ATL. 2/	48.3	51.1	50.1	50.8
Ohio	47.4	49.1	49.6	49.4
Ind.	43.5	48.0	48.0	48.1
Ill.	40.0	43.6	44.5	44.4
Mich.	49.6	51.6	50.5	49.0
Wis.	48.7	51.0	50.0	50.1
E.N.CENT.	45.2	48.0	48.0	47.8
Minn.	44.9	49.5	49.6	49.9
Iowa	41.0	44.7	44.4	44.1
Mo.	40.4	46.1	44.5	44.8
N.Dak.	43.5	48.3	46.7	47.6
S.Dak.	42.0	47.1	46.3	46.4
Nebr.	42.8	48.3	48.2	47.5
Kans.	43.4	47.2	47.9	47.3
W.N.CENT.	42.2	46.8	46.4	46.3
Del.	41.4	47.3	47.0	46.3
Md.	41.7	45.9	45.5	44.3
Va.	39.7	41.9	40.9	42.8
W.Va.	45.0	47.5	46.2	48.2
N.C.	41.2	42.7	41.9	43.0
S.C.	37.6	38.0	38.5	39.0
Ga.	37.9	38.3	40.1	39.2
Fla.	43.1	43.8	43.9	43.8
S.ATL.	40.6	42.5	42.4	43.0
Ky.	38.5	40.9	42.4	43.3
Tenn.	37.6	39.7	37.8	39.9
Ala.	38.5	41.6	40.2	42.4
Miss.	37.0	39.3	39.4	38.8
Ark.	39.2	42.0	42.4	42.6
La.	33.5	37.2	34.8	35.7
Okla.	40.9	45.2	45.4	45.0
Tex.	38.2	43.1	39.8	42.5
S.CENT.	38.4	42.0	40.7	42.1
Mont.	47.4	50.7	48.4	47.3
Idaho	49.7	49.2	50.1	50.0
Wyo.	47.5	49.0	50.3	49.5
Colo.	46.1	48.2	48.1	45.8
N.Mex.	45.1	44.0	42.7	44.3
Ariz.	44.4	47.0	43.7	41.4
Utah	52.9	51.2	51.3	51.7
Nev.	51.2	51.2	49.9	43.4
Wash.	53.7	53.7	51.6	53.0
Oreg.	52.9	53.8	53.5	51.3
Calif.	47.3	48.6	46.5	47.0
WEST	48.9	49.9	48.4	48.4
U.S.	43.2	46.5	45.9	46.2

1/ As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers. 2/ Including New England.

